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Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta

VOL. XXX VII NO. 228 BOMBAY: MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1949 PRICE 2 ANNAS

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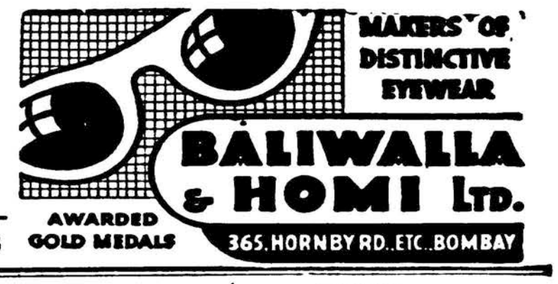


NATIONAL CONFERENCE DEMANDS

Withdraw Kashmir Case From U.N., And Drive Raiders Out

ARBITRATION, TRICK TO DELAY JUSTICE

Abdullah Hits Out

SRINAGAR, Sept. 25. (P.T.I.).

THE withdrawal by India of her case against Pakistan before the United Nations organization and "liberation of areas under the subjugation of enemy" is recommended by the Subjects' Committee of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference by a large majority in an amendment to the Working Committee's resolution rejecting the UNCIP proposal for arbitration

The amendment will be debated by the open session of the Conference tomorrow. A majority of speakers at the Subjects Committee meeting this evening expressed dissatisfaction at the trend of developments and "the manner in which the dispute despite overwhelming votes against the aggressor".

The Conference at its open session today adopted two condolence resolutions, one on "all matyrs of the State who died fighting Pakistan' aggression" and the other on the death of Major General Atma Singh.

Moving the first resolution Sheikh Abdullah, Kashmir Premier," called upon the people of the State to resist aggression and declared that 'so long as a single Kashmiri was alive, we will not allow Pakistan to hold even an inch of the State territory".

Kashmiris, he said, never accepted the two-nation theory of Mr. Jinnah nor would they accept it ever. "Thirty lakhs Muslims of Kashmir," he added, "will sacrifice their lives before they let Pakistan attack the non-Muslims in the State. Kashmir is for Kashmiris—Muslims, Hindus and Sikhs. We will live as brothers and no power on earth can separate us."

The amendment will be debated by the open session of the Conference tomorrow. A majority of speakers at the Subjects Committee meeting this evening expressed dissatisfaction at the trend of developments and "the manner in which the Security Council and the UNCIP have handled the dispute despite overwhelming votes against the agressor."

Kashmir, Sheikh Abdullah said, was pledged to Mahatma Gandhi's ideal of love

The resolution paid homage to Mahatma Gandhi. He was, it said, "the saint of human rights who walked upon earth". It also paid tributes to Kashmir martyrs.

The audience observed half a minute's silence in honour of all martyrs and the late Major General Atma Singh.

The 1,500 word resolution drafted by the Working Committee of the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference rejects suggestions for arbitration for a settlement of the Kashmir dispute.

The resolution characterises the suggestion as "yet another device to delay justice to the people of Kashmir" and a "move to appease the aggressor." The resolution is expected to be adopted tomorrow.

The resolution said that "as custodian of the destiny of four million people of Jammu and Kashmir, the National Conference wishes to state emphatically that under no circumstances whatsoever can it surrender the right of the people to take a free decision about the future of our country."

Calling upon the people of Kashmir to be ready to face the "national emergency", the resolution said: "The people of Kashmir shall survive by their own strength."

Viewing with "grave apprehension" the latest developments connected with the arbitration offer "sponsored by President Truman and Mr. Attlee" the resolution said: "With the peaceful and just decision of our future are bound not only the fate of millions of the people of Jammu and Kashmir, but around it revolve the basic issues of peace in the entire world."

ECONOMIC CRISIS

Tracing the "national and international" developments since its last annual session in 1945 at Sopore, the resolution said: "The gravity of the economic crisis in the world with its political repercussions will prove incendiary to peace and the igniting factor of the next war. For us in Kashmir, war is not an academic is-

(Continued on page 5, col. 6)

All Efforts To Assist Mills

BOMBAY, Sunday

The situation created by the closures and threatened closures of the textile mills in the Province due to the accumulation of stocks of cloth and yarn with the consequent unemployment of a large section of workers, has been receiving close attention of the Government of Bombay, stated a press note issued today.

Every effort was being made with a view to assisting the mills to resume normal working without any avaidable delay, the press note added.

The press note emphasised that measures recently announced by the Government of India permitting wide relaxation in the distribution and production control of cloth and yarn was expected to relieve the situation within a short time. Information so far received by the Government raised the hope that the mills would be able to dispose of sufficient stocks and enable themselves to resume normal working or without the closure notices.

NOTICES WITHDRAWN

The management of the Raja Bahadur Motilal Mills of Poona which was closed on September 1 last, throwing about 2,000 workers out of employment, has decided to reopen the mill from October 3 next. Negotiations for reopening the Sholapur Mills which has been closed since August 27 last, are in progress and it is hoped that the mill might be able to resume working in the near future.

Socialist Executive Meets

BANGALORE, Sept. 25 (P.T.I.): The National Executive of the Socialist Party of India met here today. Besides members, a number of special invitees also attended.

Those present includes Messrs. Jaya Prakash Narayan, General Secretary of the Socialist Party of India, Ashoka Mehta, Surendra Dwivedi, Madulimaye, and Prem Bhasil who are members of the Executive and Messrs K. G. Sivaswami, Narendranath Das, Tilak Rajchada, Dhandikar and Keshav Ghore who are special invitees.

SHANGHAI BOMBED

Nationalists Claim Heavy Losses

HONG KONG, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter).—The Chinese Central News Agency today claimed a large Nationalist formation of aircraft yesterday made a "devastating raid" on Shanghai, aimed at targets in Pootung and the docks.

The agency said a 3,000-ton cargo ship was hit and was last seen with a list. Warehouses near the docks were set ablaze by bombing and strafing.

CANTON:—Foreign circles here believe the occupation by the Communists of Canton, Nationalist capital since the fall of Nanking may be delayed indefinitely. It is thought that the Communists may not reach the city before the end of November.

Pakistan's Ivory Tower Is A Fool's Paradise

KARACHI, Sept. 25, (PTI-Reuter): Reports seeking to link Pakistan's decision not to devalue its rupee with its application for membership of the International Monetary Fund evoked surprise and resentment in authoritative circles here.

Maintaining these were issues independent of each other, these circles were confident that Pakistan's application would receive full consideration from the International Monetary Fund authorities.

Informed quarters argued that if India refused to import from Pakistan she would only be stifling the jute industry— her best dollar earner.

Pakistan's position in cotton and jute was very secure, they said.

India's estimated cotton requirements were 4,600,000 bales and Pakistan was the sole source of the type of cotton which Indian mills consume. These quarters therefore, argued that India would have to import raw cotton from Pakistan as her alternative suppliers could offer only 300,000 bales.

The demand for Pakistan raw cotton from Japan, Russia, China and several European countries has been increasing.

Financial circles contend that with equitable readjustments in its tariff system Pakistan can maintain its present level of exports of jute cotton, hides and skins.

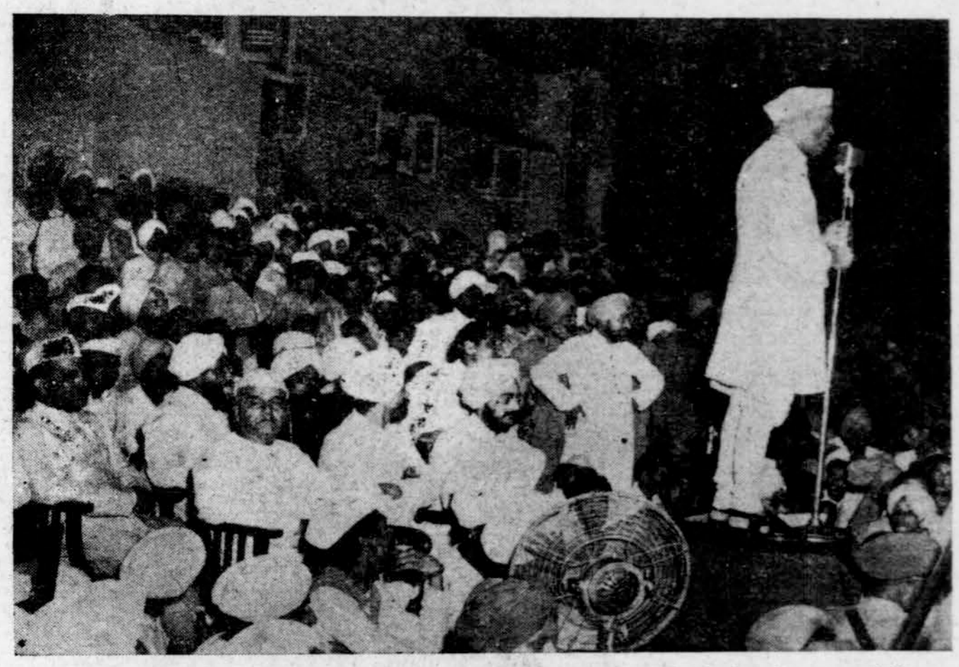
But Then, What Do Women Know?

MELBOURNE, (PTI-Reuter): Emma the emu, laid a clutch of eggs at Melbourne Zoo and then ignored them.

Husband George, eved the eggs for a day, then settled down to a steady job of hatching—about six weeks.

Emma seems to think that George is loafing, and on occasions when George is asleep, Emma delivers a hefty kick. But George just keeps sitting on.

PANDIT NEHRU AT FARIDKOT



Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru at Faridkot (PEPSU) addressing a mammoth gathering of over one lakh that collected to hear him. Behind Pandit Nehru are seated S. Gian Singh Rarewala, Premier, PEPSU, and other ministers of the PEPSU Cabinet.

Strike & Assault In Calcutta

CALCUTTA, Sept. 25 (PTI).—A section of the Calcutta Corporation workers, owing allegiance to the Corporation Workers' Union, struck work from today in pursuance of their strike notice served earlier, demanding increase in wages and other amenities.

The Union claims to represent one-third of the Corporation's 30,000 employees.

According to an official of the Corporation, though the strikers made an attempt to dislocate the conservancy services of the city, normal services were maintained by the loyal workers.

A number of cases of stray assaults and obstruction were reported from some parts of the city. In one place some men made an attempt to set fire to a conservancy lorry, but failed, thanks to the intervention of loyal workers and the public.

In another place an acid bulb was thrown at the car of the Chief Executive Officer of the Corporation when he was inspecting conservancy work, but it missed the mark.

A number of arrests were made in connection with the stray assault cases.

RUSSIA ADMITS SHE HAS THE BOMB, BUT TELLS THE WORLD NONE NEED FEAR IT

LONDON, September 25. (P.T.I.-Reuter).

RUSSIA today admitted she had an atomic weapon, but declared the world had nothing to fear from it.

"Tass", official Soviet News Agency, announcing this, said Russia had had the secret of the atom bomb since 1947. But she still wanted an absolute world ban on the bomb.

The statement suggested that industrial blasting using "the latest technical means" was mistaken for an atomic explosion, reported by the British and American Government two days ago.

In Moscow, Russian possession of the bomb was the main topic of conversation today. Commonest reaction from the Soviet man-in-the-street who read the "Tass" announcement was one of sober confidence.

People in Moscow recalled that just over a year ago two Armenian scientists studying cosmic rays were awarded the top Stalin Prize of 200,000 roubles for their work.

TOWARDS PEACE

One view expressed in the Soviet capital was that Russia's possession of the atomic weapon should help "to bring American atomic militarist hysterics to their senses." Another view, widely expressed, was that now the Soviet Union, in conjunction with other peace-loving nations, would be able to carry out its peace policy, "undeterred by threats from trans-ocean, atomists" who wished to plunge the world into a new war.

In London, scientific and political quarters treated the Soviet explanation with reserve. Their attitude was that even if atomic energy had been used for blasting in building operations (an expensive process), it still meant that Russia could make atomic bombs.

In Flushing Meadows, where the topmost diplomats of 59 nations are concentrated at present, President Truman's disclosure had an electric effect. At the UN General Assembly there had been a noticeable transformation of the atmosphere. The feeling changed from the usual lethargy and resignation ("marked by quiet optimism") to an urgency to make the United Nations work as an instrument of ensuring freedom from fear, for all powers, big and small.

BRITAIN GAINS

Washington officials here said last night they expected the Anglo-American disclosure would lead to a greater exchange of atomic information with Britain.

British, American and Canadian representatives are now considering this problem in Washington, and it is expected that afterwards President Truman will ask Congress to allow more information to be passed to Britain.

Congressmen now realise that the United States has lost its atomic bomb monopoly, and wish again to obtain British technical skill which helped to produce the first bomb.

The House of Representatives Committee on un-American Activities said it would soon release a report proving that the Russians "have had every opportunity to avail themselves of information on nuclear energy."

The Committee is due to hold new hearings next Tuesday in its atomic espionage investigations.

The semi-official Vatican newspaper "Observatore Romano" last night commented: "Disarmament is the only way to peace, while the armaments and atomic weapons lead inevitably to war. The policy of the armaments race proves to be not less utopian than the policy of control."

CHANGED ATMOSPHERE

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Sept. 25 (P.T.I.): There has been a noticeable transformation of the atmosphere at the United Nations General Assembly since Friday when President Truman announced that an "atomic explosion" had occurred in Russia.

With the Foreign Ministers of the Big Five and of other Western nations present among them, the topmost diplomats of 59 nations present here have represented a unique concentration of the world's political wisdom, and yet, until Friday morning, there had been little enthusiasm, beyond newspaper expressions about a "co-operative spirit" marked by "quiet optimism".

These had, for the most part, been occasioned by the sentiments expressed by the Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and Soviet Russia on the eve of the Assembly's first meeting.

Within 72 hours of the Truman-Attlee announcement, however, the United Nations and its Atomic Commission have become focal points of diplomatic efforts to utilise the United Nations as an instrument of ensuring "freedom from fear" for all powers, big and small.

Ventilation of this fear has ranged from the purely sensational to scientific and military appreciations of American strategic and other security measures.

NEW ACTIVITY

Meanwhile, United Nations diplomats have been spurred to new activity. All sorts of suggestions and formulae centred in the United Nations are being put forward by diplomats to avert the dangers, as one delegate put it, "of the devaluation of the U. S. atom bomb".

The new President of the General Assembly, Brigadier General Carlos Romulo has stated that atom control is a "must" for the present session and has stated that the Assembly should take immediate action on it. While the U. N. Atomic Energy Commission remains deadlocked, consultations between representatives of the "Big Five" and Canada are continuing and another meeting is to be held on Thursday.

India's constitutional expert, Sir B. Narsing Rau, who leads the Indian

(Continued on page 5, col. 7)

ADJUSTING TRADE WITH DEVALUATION

Business Chiefs To Confer With Sardar Patel

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25.

WITH Sardar Patel's arrival this evening, New Delhi is entering an extremely busy week. An important conference of top businessmen has been called to meet here to tender advice to the Government on adjusting India's external and internal trade to the devaluation.

The conference will also discuss the present financial situation which is causing grave anxiety allround.

Invitees to the conference are Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas, Seth G. D. Birla, President of the Associated Chambers of Commerce, Mr. Wilkins, President of the Indian Jute Mills Association, Mr. Jalan, President of the Federation of Indian Chambers of Commerce, Sir Shri Ram, Mr. R. Chettiar from Madras, and Seth Kasturbhai Lalbhai from Ahmedabad.

Considerable importance is attached to this conference here.

Sardar Patel who has kept himself well posted with the current affairs, notwithstanding his illness, is expected to take up almost at once the question of financial reconstruction so urgently needed.

As indicated earlier in the month, the Government hope to issue a comprehensive statement on the financial and economic situation announcing the steps which the Goverment has decided to take to meet the situation.

The Government, it will be recalled, have cut down development expenditure by 20 per cent. and pay bill by five per cent. The Ministries, it is regretted here, are playing up to the situation. They have hardly effected any economies. What they have done is to report saving of five per cent. by deciding not to fill vacant posts provided for in the budget.

A good deal of opposition is also being offered to cuts in the development grant. The Finance Ministry is likewise behaving unrealistically. It has provided Rs. 100 crores for 1950-51 development programme in utter defiance or ignorance of the money market and the public lack of response to Government borrowings.

The devaluation in terms of dollar, however, is bound to affect the development plan. On this issue some Ministers seem to have the illusion that India would not have to pay back the loan it is negotiating for just now.

SARDAR BACK IN CAPITAL

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (P.T.I.): Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, Deputy Prime Minister, arrived here this afternoon from Bombay. On his way he stopped for four hours at Ahmedabad.

The Deputy Prime Minister was received at the Willingdon air port by the Governor-General Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Commerce Minister Mr. K. C. Neogy, Minister of State for Transport Mr. K. Santanam and some members of the Constituent Assembly. He looked cheerful when he alighted from the plane.

40 Villages Submerged: Heavy Loss In Vijayawada

VIJAYAWADA, Sept. 25 (P.T.I).

THE water level in the river Krishna, swollen as a result of the recent torrential rains in its upper reaches fell by one and a half fact to 20.4 feet today and Vijayawada was stated to be out of danger.

The record level was 23.5 feet in 1903 when the water rose above the "anicut."

About forty villages bordering the river beyond here were reported to have been submerged and damage to property and standing crops great. According to eye witnesses livestock "in their hundreds" floated down streams.

First estimates this evening put the loss due to the floods at over Rs. 20 lakhs. Loss of human life was not known but several villages were still under water.

Occasional Showers Still

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Cloudy weather with occasional showers in Bombay City and Suburbs during the next 36 hours was forecast by the Santa Cruz Observatory late tonight.

The rainfall has generally diminished in the Peninsula, stated the Observatory, but it was widespread in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad State. The chief amounts of rain recorded during the 24 hours ending 8 a.m. today were Santa Cruz and Juhu each 3 inches, Parbani 2 inches, Bidar and Honavar one and half inch each, Malegaon, Jaigaon and Nizamabad one inch each.

Light to moderate showers will continue to be fairly widespread in the Konkan, Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad and in some places in South Gujerat during the next 36 hours.

(Weather Report on Page 2.)

BIG CALCUTTA BLAZE

DACCA, Sept. 25, (PTI-Reuter): Several thousands maunds of jute were completely destroyed by fire which broke out in a jute godown in Narayangange yesterday. The loss is estimated at about ten lakhs of rupees. Six fire engines battled for three hours to bring the fire under control. The cause of the fire is not known.

DACOITS PESTER VILLAGES

Many Armed Raids

RAJKOT, Sept. 25. (PTI): Reports of widespread activities of armed dacoits have been received from Gohilwad district within the last few days.

A gang is reported to have raided Unialav village near Palitana on Friday and injured two persons. The villagers were robbed of about Rs. 3,000.

In another village, eight persons were relieved of Rs 1,500 in cash.

In Rampur village, the police Patel was seriously beaten. Reports of looting were received from Anida, a nearby village. One person was shot in Boringada.

It is stated standing crops and long grass provide ideal hiding place for the dacoits.

Another Quintet Caught

AHMEDABAD, Sept. 25. (PTI): Another batch of five persons was arrested today while offering Satyagraha in front of a local mill bringing the total number of arrests so far to 25.

SNEEZE-PROOF TEETH

JOHANNESBURG — False teeth that stay put in the most ticklish circumstances—that cannot be coughed out, sneezed out, or lost while bathing—have been invented by a lecturer at the University of the Witwatersrand. ...

The new dentures can only be fitted when both upper and lower sets are worn. They use the opposing forces of two sets of very small but powerful magnets, set one in the upper and the other in the lower denture, to keep the teeth in place.

The inventor says the teeth have been hailed by concert artists and sportsmen. The cost is about 20 per cent higher than a normal set of dentures.—P.T.I. -Reuter.

OUR TABULATED ADLETS

2 ANNAS PER WORD

PLUS advt.-tax @ one anna per rupee

MINIMUM RS. 1/8/-

To be paid in advance

SITUATIONS VACANT

Wanted Audit Clerk, Apply stating qualifications, languages known, experience and minimum salary required. Trivedi & Co., 7 Devkaran Mansion, Princess Street, Bombay. (1167)

Wanted applications on prescribed forms (obtainable on payment of Re. 1/-) are invited for post of Managers for Offices to be opened immediately at Calcutta, Bombay, Delhi and Lucknow. Pay 150/-, 10/- 210/- E. B. 15/- 300/- City allowance Rs. 50. Qualifications:—A man with experience in Journalism and Canvassing will be preferred. Apply to "Fire" Weekly Post Box 239, Kanpur. 5834

Wanted experienced and hard-working Accounts Assistant for a leading Newspaper concern. Apply Box No. 1119 "Bombay Chronicle."

Wanted a Wholesale Medicinal Dealer of Indore to take up our agency for the whole of Central India including part of Rajputana. Apply with full details of business experience, present turnover and capacity for investment. Lister Antiseptics: Calcutta—2. 5631

SOCIAL

Make Friends on any subject through Punjab Literary Society, G.P.O. 1071, Bombay 1. Prospectus Free on request (Ladies enrolled Free) 1056

HOTELS IN HILL STATION

Matheran—Visit S. Lord's Central Hotel, All Home Comforts. Phone. No. 28 Re-opens 1st October. 1157

Deolali Grand Hotel Good Rooms Food and Management Charges Moderate. Phone No. 12. Apply Manager. 647

EDUCATIONAL ADLETS

Become Accountant, Secretary, Stenographer, Auditor, Insurance, Officer by post D. Com., courses. American Correspondence College (B.C.) Delhi. 1146

Learn Journalism, Story Writing, Masterly English Accountancy Shorthand D. Com., Commercial Courses by post. Associated Schools, Delhi. 1146A

Learn Homoeopathy by post and subscribe for "Homoeopathy and Comparative Medicine", the most popular Homoeopathic monthly in India. For details write to the Grace Medical Mission, Mavelikara, Travancore. (107A)

AGENTS WANTED

Wanted respectable and influential party to act as Sole Agents for Bombay Presidency for our Biological and Chemo-therapeutic products. Apply immediately. Indian Health Institute and Laboratory Ltd., 1, Garandanga Road, Dum Dum Cantt., West Bengal. (5841)

MACHINERY FOR SALE

Motors and Ball-Bearings For Sale.—Electric Motors A. C. Three Face 50 Cycles 400-450 volts from 2 to 15 H. P. and Ball Bearings Genuine S. K. F. SA series from 1½" to 3" and S. G. Series 1" and 1¼". Delivery Ex-Stock, Interested Parties may contact immediately Box No. 5670 "Bombay Chronicle".

For Sale Five used Filter Presses complete with 36 inch Plates--disposing off due to change in manufacturing process—open for inspection at Kharaghoda BB & CI Railway Pioneer Magnesia Works Ltd. Apply with best offers Registered Head Office Chartered Bank Building, Fort, Bombay. Phone 22843. 1046

BUSINESS OFFERS

Offers are invited for 6 tons of Soda Ash Light 58 p.c. of U.S.A. Origin to be disposed of on account and risk of the Imperial Paper and Stationery Mart, 131, Railway Road, Jullundur City. Interested parties contact Messrs. Alfred E. McKenzie & Co., Ltd., Yusuf Building, 51, Churchgate Street, Bombay. (5684)

MISCELLANEOUS FOR SALE

Shop at Decora for Italian and American tapestry fabrics, plain and printed everglaze American Chintz. Czech cut and painted glassware etc., etc. 97A Queen's Road Bombay 1. (6778)

Dunlópillo— The original Latex Foam Matress for the utmost in hygiene and comfort. Supplies available at The Army and Navy Stores Ltd., Esplanade Road, Bombay; Good Housekeeping Co., Ltd. 38, Queen's Road, Bombay; Whiteaway Laidlaw & Co. Ltd., 278 and 286, Hornby Road, Bombay and The Art Flooring and Construction Co., 16, Sleater Road, Bombay. 5047

Camera Goods. Recently cleared a small consignment of Camera Shutter Cloth. Trade enquiries to Meco Studios. Props: Mahomed Ebrahim & Co., Ltd., 2/18-C, Mount Road, Madras. 5661

PUBLIC NOTICES

G. I. P. RAILWAY
DEPOSIT ON SEASON TICKETS

DEPOSITS on Season Tickets of all classes and kinds newly issued or renewed on or after October 1, 1949 will be as follows:

SEASON TICKET FARE	AMOUNT OF DEPOSIT
Upto Rs. 20 (Inc.)	Rs. 2/-
Exceeding Rs. 20 and upto Rs. 30/- (Inc.)	Rs. 3/-
Exceeding Rs. 30 and upto Rs. 40/- (Inc.)	Rs. 4/-
Exceeding Rs. 40 and upto Rs. 50/- (Inc.)	Rs. 5/-
Exceeding Rs. 50	Re. 1/- for every ten rupees of fare or part thereof.

According to the above scale of Deposit fee, holders of Class I Season tickets of fares not exceeding Rs. 20/- will be eligible for a refund of Re. 1/- per season ticket at the time of renewal of the season ticket issued before 1-10-49. Similarly no extra money will be due in respect of Deposit fee from holders of Class I season tickets the fares of which exceed Rs. 20/- but do not exceed Rs. 30/-. In all other cases of renewals of season tickets issued prior to October 1, 1949 the difference in amount due will be recovered from the holders. (5686)

NOTICE OF TENDER
MILITARY ENGINEER SERVICES

TENDERS ARE INVITED from Contractors who are borne on the Approved List of M.E.S. Contractors and within whose financial limits the value of the work lies, by the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona, for the construction of Roads, Drains and Site filling in connection with Combined Naval School, Cochin. The work is estimated to cost about Rs. 6.5 lakhs.

Other contractors, though NOT on the M.E.S. List may also apply for tender and before the tender documents are issued to them they will be required to show proof of their capability to undertake the work and to enlist themselves with M.E.S. as approved Contractors.

Applications for tender forms must be submitted on or before 5th October to the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona.

Copies of the conditions of Contract and Drawings would be open for inspection in the Office of the Chief Engineer, Southern Command, Poona during office hours after 7th October 1949.

Tender Documents will be issued on and after 7th October 1949.

Tenders will be received by 15-00 hours on 28th October 1949. 5842

NOTICE
G. I. P. RAILWAY TENDERS

THE CONTROLLER OF STORES invites Tenders for reconditioning of scrap metal lead bronze boarings. Forms obtainable from Stores Head Office, Gipstore Lane, Lower Parel, Bombay No. 13, at Rs. 2|-|- per copy, not refundable. Money order or cash only. Closing date 17th October, 1949, at 3 P. M. (S.T.) 5832

BOMBAY PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED BEFORE 25-10-1949, from persons domiciled in Bombay Province and displaced non-Muslims from Pakistan who have settled in Bombay Province for the post of ASSISTANT MECHANICAL CULTIVATION ENGINEER, IN THE BOMBAY AGRICULTURAL SERVICE, CLASS II. All other things being equal, candidates belonging to the Backward Classes preferred. QUALIFICATIONS:—The candidates should (1) possess a degree or diploma in Mechanical Engineering; (2) have served full time apprenticeship in a recognised workshop for a period of not less than 3 years if graduates, and 5 years if diploma holders; (3) have 5 years' practical experience of tractors and tractor drawn implements. AGE:—Not more than 25 (28 in the case of Backward and Intermediate Classes) on 1-1-1950, relaxable in suitable cases. No age limit for Bombay Government servants. PAY:—Rs. 200-650 plus cost of living and travelling allowances as admissible. Higher starting pay admissible. Application form supplied on receipt of large addressed envelope with 4 annas postage stamps and a CROSSED Indian Postal Order for Re. 1/- payable to the "Secretary, Bombay Public Service Commission, Bombay", who will also supply full details on request. Persons registered with Employment Exchanges can obtain the form on application IN PERSON at the Exchange Office. 5848

ASANSOL MINES BOARD OF HEALTH

WANTED A CHIEF Sanitary Officer for the Asansol Mining Settlement under the Asansol Mines Board of Health in the Burdwan District, on contract for five years from the 15th December, 1949 on an initial pay of Rs. 1,000/- per mensem rising to Rs. 1,300/- by an annual increment of Rs. 75/- with a house free of rent but without provident fund or gratuity.

2. Candidates, who should be nationals of the Dominion of India and be of not less than 30 or more than 40 years of age, must possess a diploma in public health and have administrative experience in public health work.

3. Applications will be received upto the 31st October, 1949 by the Vice-Chairman of the Asansol Mines Board of Health, Asansol, District Burdwan, (West Bengal) from whom further particulars may be had on application. 5850

NATIONAL INDIAN LIFE INSURANCE CO. LTD. ...
Incorporated in India 1906

NOTICE

A VACANCY having occurred in the office of policy holders Directors NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a meeting of the policy holders of the Company will be held on Wednesday, the 28th December 1949 at 11 O'Clock in the forenoon at the registered office of the company at "Mercantile Bldgs, 9, Lall Bazar, Calcutta, to elect a policy holders' Director. Applications are invited from eligible persons who are prepared to accept the office of the Policyholders' Directors. Such applications from eligible persons must be made in English or in a principal language of the Province of West Bengal and shall be sent by registered post so as to reach the Registered office of the Company not less than two months before the date fixed for the Meeting. Such applications from eligible persons must state the applicant's name; address and numbers of and amounts of the sums insured by the policies by virtue of which he claims to be eligible for election.

Every Policyholder who desires to attend the Meeting must apply to the Company for an admission certificate, such application to reach the Registered Office of the Company not less than two months before the date of the Meeting and the Company on being satisfied that the applicant holds a policy of Life Insurance issued by the Company not less than six months before the date of election shall issue a certificate at least one month before the date of the Meeting. Such certificate shall, if applied for by post, be sent only to the address of the Policyholder, or if applied for in person, be delivered only on production of the relevant policy.

A certificate of admission shall not be transferable. No Policyholder shall be admitted to the Meeting unless he produces a certificate of admission. Proxy Forms can be had on application to the Company and proxies, if any, must reach the Registered Office of the Company not less than one month before the date of the Meeting.

By Order of the Board,
S. P. BOSE,
Manager,
Calcutta. 26th September, 1949. 5849

AUCTION SALES

AUCTION SALE OF UNCLAIMED BOOKED AND UNBOOKED PACKAGES.

Under instructions from the B.B. & C.I. Railway, in accordance with the provisions of Section 55 and 56 of the Indian Railways' Act No. IX of 1890, Messrs. MENESESS & CO. will sell by Public Auction on WEDNESDAY the 12th October 1949 at 2 p.m. (S.T.) at their Parcel Dept. near Grant Road Railway Station.

MENESSE & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT ANANT RISHI'S WADI, BHULESHWAR.

Under instructions from the Court Receiver, Bombay, as Receiver in Suit No. 659 of 1947 and pursuant to the directions contained in the Decree dated 11th January, 1949, M/s. BENNETT & CO. will sell by Public Auction on THURSDAY, 13-10-49 at 4 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises:—

Pension and Tax land (redeemed) with dwelling house at Anant Rishi's Wadi, about 247 sq. yds. Street No. 10 and bounded on East by property of Wadilal Chunilal. West by property of Shri Ram Mandir, North by property of Dr. Papat, Prabhuram and South by Anant Rishi's Wadi.

For particulars and Conditions of sale apply to M/s. Khanderao Laud & Co., attorneys for the Court Receiver or to the undersigned.

AUCTION SALE OF E. GOODS, rayon yarn, perambulators, brass sheets, steel reeds, roller skins, art silk, umbrella cloth, picking band, dobhy springs, sanitary ware etc., by order of Insurance Co. concerned and air craft spares, shoes, picture frames, E. record players, big lot cycle frames and parts, D.D.T. 10 tons rivets, typewriters, E. lights etc. by order of offices concerned on TUESDAY, 27-9-49 at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) at their rooms.

BENNETT & CO.

RAZVI DOESN'T KNOW IF RAZAKARS WERE ARMED!

"No" To Over Fifty Questions

HYDERABAD, Sept. 25 (PTI).

THE Special Tribunal trying Syed Kasim Razvi and two others in the Shoebullah Khan Murder Case today continued the questioning of accused. Over fifty specific questions were put to Syed Kasim Razvi. To most of them he replied either that he had no knowledge of the statement, events or occurrences referred to, or that he had anything to do with them.

Kasim Razvi replying to questions by the President said he was the President of the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen for two years, 1947/49 and continued to be President.

Today "Razakar" meant a volunteer and not a soldier. A Razakar's duty was to serve humanity. The Razakars belonged to the Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen and the organisation was a branch of the Ittehad He could not say whether the Razakar organisation had reached its acme during his presidentship of the Iteehad.

According to the rules of the Razakar organisation it was not at all necessary to have any arms, and he did not know whether any Razakar carried arms. Neither uniforms nor arms were supplied to Razakars by the Majlis.

NOT WHAT IT IS

Like volunteer organisations all over the world Razakars also held parades. Under every primary Majlis there were Razakars. Nobody held any ranks in the Razakar organisation. He was himself an ordinary Razakar, except for the fact that he was the President of the whole organisation.

He perused a copy of the rules of the Razakar organisation exhibited in the court and said that it was issued by Majlis-e-Amal (Council of Action of the Majlis-e-Ittehad-ul-Muslimeen). He added, however, "this (referring to the Razakar organisation) is what it should be but not what it is."

Referring to the "Imroze", he said that except that the "Imroze" stated in its issues that Shoebullah Khan was its Editor, he did not know anything else. He knew neither the "Imroze" office nor when the paper was started. After reading the leading articles in the "Imroze" exhibited in the court he could say that they were not at all against him. The Articles were just free expositions of opinion of a particular paper and this every paper had a right to do.

NANAJ DAY MEETING

Questioned about the Nanaj Day meeting at the Zamarudmahal Talkies last year, Kasim Razvi said there was a meeting and he presided over it and addressed it but he could not say where it was held. So far as the version of his speech presented to the court was concerned, he said:

"Never in my life have I used any word immoral or instigating Muslims to do anything wrong or to indulge in acts of violence or any bad deeds. So far as the portion of the speech read by the court was concerned, I am sure it was a fabrication."

(The portion in the speech referred to reads:—"Whoever may be the person who makes these puppets dance, whichever may be the hands that are making them dance, I have no concern with it. The hand that rises against Muslim sovereignty or against Muslim honour and prestige should fall down or should be cut off."

Referring to Kadirullah, one of the prosecution witnesses, Kasim Razvi said he was not a Razakar and never brought lists of subscriptions to him. All papers concerned with Majlis work which needed his attention were brought to him by particular persons whose duty it was to do so and not by any and every Razakar. He saw Kadirullah for the first time here in the witness box.

QUESTIONS ON ASEER

Razvi replied to a number of questions about Aseer (approver). Aseer, he said, was not connected with him personally. He was President of 'A' Ward Majlis, just like so many Ward Presidents. Regarding the meeting at which an address in a Silver casket, a sword and a quaran were presented to him, Kasim Razvi said the meeting was arranged by the members of the 'A' Ward Majlis and the articles were presented by Aseer not in his personal capacity but as President of the Ward Majlis.

Razvi denied that he had any interest in Aseer being appointed Chief Warden of the A.R.P. He never recommended him for the post. He never gave Aseer any autographed photograph of himself. Razvi denied that he had any talk with Aseer about Shoebullah Khan. He did not ask anybody to give any pistol to anyone.

FALSE CONFESSION

Razvi said he had no knowledge of what Aseer did or conspired. He did not know when the confession statement of Aseer was recorded but when the statement was read out in court he found that it was all false. He knew nothing about the confession statement of accused Syed Munim Khan.

He did not know anything about the sword exhibited in court. Thousands and thousands of swords were deposited with the police and they were in a position to do anything with them.

Speaking of the Investigating Officer, who gave evidence against him, Rasvi said many police officials including Mr. Nagarwalla of the Bombay Police, Mr. Fazle Rausul Khan, Assistant Commissioner of Police, C.I.D., and two or three police officers came to question him while he was in military custody, but the Investigating Officer who gave evidence before the court was not one of them.

QUESTIONS IN URDU

The court then put questions to Syed Munim Khan, second accused. The court decided in conformity with the provisions of the Hyderabad Criminal Procedure Code that the questions be put and the answers be recorded in Urdu.

Mir Ahmed Ali Khan, one of the members of the Tribunal, put the accused a number of questions, replying to which Abdul Munim Khan stated that if a person was apprehended by the police, "he would be maltreated and compelled to adopt any measures to save himself".

He denied allegation of his complicity in the murder of Shoebullah Khan, the handing over of a pistol to him by Aseer etc. He said Aseer had concocted the story he told the court to save himself. He was himself not a Razakar and had nothing to do with the organisation.

The questioning of Munim Khan had not concluded when the case was adjourned till tomorrow.

EARLY DECISION ON LAIK ALI

Maj. Gen. Chaudhury's Announcement

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25, (UPI): "The question of Mr. Laik Ali and members of his Cabinet who are under house-detention will be decided fairly soon" declared Major-General J. N. Chaudhury, Military Governor of Hyderabad addressing a Press conference at Shah Manzil this evening. Mr. D. S. Bakhle, Chief Civil Administrator, was also present.

Continuing, the Military Governor announced that the Communist situation in the State was completely under control and there was nothing fresh to report.

ZAMINDARI ABOLITION

An indication that zamindari would also be abolished in the trial of jagirs was given by the Military Governor.

He added that the Government would wait till the report of the Agrarian Committee which included in its reference the abolition of big holdings.

Continuing, General Chaudhuri said that the abolition of jagirs was working extremely well and by the end of this month the administration of all jagirs would have been done. This would bring all estates within the State approximately 33 per cent of the area under the Government administration.

Till the question of compensation was settled, which would be done as quickly as possible as a gesture of goodwill, the Government had decided to remit 12 and half percent of land revenue to the jagirdars as interim relief he added. Further, the Government would continue to aid institutions set up by jagirdars if they were found to be useful. The gross income from these jagirs to the Hyderabad Exchequer would be about two to two and half crores of rupees per annum he concluded.

BRIDGE ACROSS GANGA

Chosen Site Now Unsafe

PATNA, Sept. 25, (PTI): The eleven-crore scheme for constructing a rail-road bridge across the Ganga at Mokameh where the condition of the river has changed for the worse, may not materialise and the question of constructing the bridge at Patna may have to be opened after all, it is learnt.

The Northern channel which had been opened out by the phenomenal flood has widened further. The total width across from the bank to bank is now nearer 2 miles and the estimated cost of the bridge at Mokameh, to connect north and south Bihar, will be trebled due to the much longer spans required. Besides, the pair of guide banks would cost about Rs. one and half crores each.

When Mokameh had been selected as the site for the bridge, it was presumed that guide banks would not be required due to the stable nature of the right bank. But the assumption has now been disproved by the vagary and the increased activity of the Ganga at Mokameth.

GO FOR FIELD WORK: ADVICE TO STUDENTS

MIRZAPORE, Sept. 25 (U.P.I.): The two-day session of the U. P. Students Congress concluded here today.

Mr. Govind Sahai, Parliamentary Secretary, U. P. Government speaking to about 200 student delegates today said that they should forego the artificial political glamour and themselves go for field work. He also emphasised the need for opening of study circle for student works.

Earlier Mr. Sahai inaugurated the U. P. Provincial Anti-Corruption Conference at Mirzapore. Speaking on the occasion, he emphatically urged that in the existing economic order, it was absolute necessity to root out any form of corruption from the society.

NO COW SLAUGHTER FOR ID

Decision By Muslim Workers

SERAMPORE, Sept. 25 (PTI): About 4,000 Muslim workers of a jute mill at Gourhati, in the Calcutta suburbs, yesterday decided at a meeting not to offer "korbani" (cow slaughter) during the Id this year.

The workers have communicated their decision to the Sub-divisional Officer, Serampore.

HINDI HAS COME TO STAY

Learn It, Call To Tamilians

MADURA, Sept. 25, (PTI): Mr. O. P. Ramaswami Reddiar, former Premier of Madras, said today that Hindi had come to stay and it was the duty of Tamilians to learn the language and thus maintain the unity and solidarity of the country.

"It is foolish to think that Tamil, their mother tongue, will be neglected or any harm done to it by their learning Hindi", he said.

Mr. Reddiar, who was replying to a welcome address presented by the Virudhunagar Municipal Council, said that public service today demanded exacting standards and there was no room in it for communalism, hatred and jealousy. He would advise the councillors to bury their party factions and work for the welfare of the people of the town as a whole.

BE INSPIRED BY HIS EXAMPLE

G. O. C.-in-C.'s Tribute To Maj.-Gen. Atma Singh

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (PTI): Lt.-Gen. S. M. Shrinagesh, GOC-in-C., Western Command in a message to his troops on the death of Maj-Gen. Atma Singh says:—

"Western Command, and in particular the famous 26 Div. have suffered a severe loss in the sudden and tragic death of a very gallant officer, Maj-Gen. Atma Singh always set a fine example of personal courage, discipline and devotion to duty to all officers and men in this command. Let us all continue to be inspired by his example".

Lt.-Gen. Shrinagesh has personally conveyed to Mrs. Atma Singh and her children the sense of grief and sorrow of all officers and men in his command over the loss.

C. P. STATES PEOPLE FAVOUR MERGER

Regaining Their Self-Confidence

NAGPUR, Sept. 25 (U.P.I.): Steeped in medievalism and darkness the States presented a problem which formed a category of its own. The Government started off with their radical Janapada reform right into the hearts of these once fendal strongholds, said an official spokesman to the United Press of India representative in reply to a question whether the population of the merged States of Chhatisgarh were in favour of the change over.

The States people, he added, who had lain low under autocratic rule had through self-government begun to regain their self-confidence. In most of the States there were no District Councils or Local Boards and consequently there were no nuclues for Janapada Sabhas to start with.

To enable them to function the Provincial Government had placed at their disposal advances upto Rs. 16-1/4 lakhs. Shortly the States would begin to be represented in the Provincial Legislature with the nomination of 17 members from these States. These states were rich in forests and mineral wealth and government had chalked out a plan to exploit the mineral resources in these areas for its development as a whole.

A network of roads, the spokesman asserted, was being spread across these areas to link them up with the ore advanced parts of the Province. A short-term road development programme had been undertaken at an estimated cost of Rs. 189.5 lakhs. Yet another Rs. 8.78 lakhs were expected to be spent on building programme in the States, he concluded.

Our Gujerat Newsletter:

EVACUEE PROPERTIES BEING TAKEN POSSESSION OF

Large Amounts Due As Tax From Emigrants

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)
AHMEDABAD, (By Mail).

PROPERTIES of those who have migrated to Pakistan is being taken possession of under Evacuee Properties Ordinance issued by the Central Government. Accordingly in Gujerat and especially in Panchmahals and Broach districts, properties worth of lakhs of rupees of these Muslims who have left for Pakistan is being seized. Such steps are also being taken in Ahmedabad city and district.

It is reported there are nearly three hundred properties coming under this Ordinance whose total aggregate value may be well over two and half crore of rupees. It is further learnt that income-tax to the tune of lakhs is due from many wealthy Muslims who have migrated to Pakistan. Steps are being taken to recover it.

Mr. I. I. Chundrigar who was an inhabitant of Ahmedabad and who is now appointed by Pakistan as Ambassador to Afghanistan has not paid income-tax of nearly rupees four lakhs.

In order to stop such other properties being disposed of authorities have given notices to their relatives not to enter into any transaction whatsoever regarding these properties. It is further learnt that arrangements are being also made to give these properties to refugees.

IRRIGATION SCHEMES

After Dr. Jivraj Mehta, who has shown his unique administrative capacity in various fields and lately in settling the complicated problem of Baroda has taken charge of Public Works Department, Government of Bombay, it is hoped that works such as on canals, roads etc. which were since long being delayed due to red-tape will get an impetus.

After terrible famine of last year the demand of the people that such works of canals, etc., should be implemented as quickly as possible is getting more emphatic. It is learnt from authoritative circles that Sabarmati Canal Project to cost about Rs. 6 crores can be finished within four years. This scheme when completed will supply water to nearly 1,20,000 acres of land.

This canal may also change the atmospheric condition of Gujerat at present drifting towards draught to one of moisty atmosphere and thus help remarking Gujerat, a green belt of India. According to this scheme a 50 sq. mile reservoir at Dharoi will be formed and nearly 41,000 million cubic feet water will be accumulated.

Out of this 3,000 million cubic feet of water will be supplied to Ahmedabad solving the problem of water supply.

GREEN FIELDS

Peasants of Gujerat afflicted by last year's draughtar e now looking with satisfaction and relief at the abundance of crops. God of rain though late has atlast favoured the peasantry of Gujerat. Even late rains saved the withering crops and now they have nothing to complain against nature.

Reports of bumper crop being received from all over district and rabi crops are also expected to be good. Condition of all crops except rice is very encouraging. The whole district of Ahmedabad including city will be self-sufficient in foodgrain except in respect of 25 per cent of rice.

The district will able to supply to city nearly 47 lakhs maunds of foodgrains and authorities will have to make arrangement for only 10 lakhs maunds of rice.

In Banaskantha and Sabarkantha such bumber crop is expected that difficulties are bound to arise as to hoarding all the grain without sufficient and adequate granaries. These districts have recently merged with Bombay Province and there being no compulsory procurement, people are voluntarily offering foodgrains to Government.

The Government has also laid down the policy that foodgrain collected from particular districts will be first used in the said district and the surplus if any will be given to other districts. Hence farmers have become more ready to handover surplus foodgrains to Government.

WASTE LANDS STILL

Though propaganda is being carried on to grow more food, many wastelands are still lying uncultivated. Government attention is seriously drawn to this fact and it is likely the Government may have to take strong measures to bring these lands under cultivation.

In Ahmedabad district only, two and half lakh acres of land was lying uncultivated. Out of this 12,000 acres have been brought under the plough this year. Difficulty is being experienced because most of the waste land is being held by Talukdars of Dholka, Dhanduka, Viramgam and Dehgam Talukas. Warning is being given to these Talukdars that if no proper arrangements are made to grow rabi crop, Government will put these Talukdaris under the management under Bombay Tenancy Act.

If these lands are cultivated 10 lakhs maunds more foodgrains can be grown. Such steps are also being taken in other districts of Gujerat.

COMMUNIST POETRY

An attempt was recently made by Communists in Ahmedabad to abuse the Congress, Congress Government and prominent leaders by making use of the so-called conference of poets. The Communists took this opportunity to make vile propaganda for rebellion in the country. It is learnt that the poets conference was held under the auspices of the Progressive Writers' Association at Premmbhai Hall.

In this conference instead of any discussion about poetry or literature the Communists were making fun of the Prime Minister Pandit Nehru and Dy. Prime Minister Sardar Patel. "Go forward on the Path of China" was their main slogan. With full force and vigour it was being poured into ears of illiterate labourers that "now is the right time to adopt the path chalked down by Communist China".

FAMINE RELIEF

During the famine the Government spent nearly Rs. 13 crores to give tagavi loans to farmers, make arrangements for fodder, water, agricultural implements, bullocks, cheap foodgrains and free rations. In Gujerat, except in Baroda area, in 1,064 villages nearly 8,56,000 people were affected by famine. Tagavi loans of aggregating to Rs. 118 lakhs were given to 1,31,000 farmers.

Local bodies also started relief works and spent about Rs. 40 lakhs. Nearly 73,000 persons got employment in these works. 28,000 aged and infirms were given free rations and other concessions. Cattle were also provided for. 130 cattle camps were opened in which 53,000 cattle were kept.

Bombay Government spent Rs. five crores, Saurashtra and Baroda Governments Rs. 3 crores each, while the Central Government spent Rs. 13 crores.

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THE WEATHER

POONA Sept. 25 (PTI): The following is the daily weather summary for Sunday.

The depression over the Central provinces has filled up.

Rainfall has been widespread along the west coast and in Hyderabad and local in Assam, Orissa, Gujerat, the Central Provinces and the North Bombay Deccan.

FORECAST VALID UNTIL MONDAY EVENING: Rainfall will decrease in the Deccan and increase in Chota Nagpur, Bihar, West Bengal and Assam. Widespread rain will also occur in the Konkan and North Malabar and local rain in South Gujerat, the South and East Central Provinces, the South and East Deccan, South Malabar, Mysore and the north Madras coast. Scattered showers are likely in the North Bombay Deccan and South East Madras.

HEAVY RAINFALL WARNING: Locally heavy rain is likely in Assam during the next 48 hours.

The following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during the past 24 hours, with total rainfall from June 1, 1949, and departure from normal recorded at 8 a.m. (I.S.T.) on 25th September 1949'—

Ahmedabad 95 79 0 24.4 minus 3.5 Ahmednagar 80 70 0.1 17.4 minus 0.1 Akola 87 70 0.2 23.8 plus 6.4 Allahabad 95 80 0 33|4 minus 1.4 Aurangabad 80 71 T 26.2 plus 3.1 Bangalore 78 66 T 27.9 plus 10.9 Baroda 94 75 0.1 23.5 minus 10.0 Bhopal 91 75 0 33.0 minus 13.6 Bhuj 94 77 0 21.0 plus 8.7 BOMBAY 80 74 0.7 103|5 plus 37.3 Cherrapunji 74 63 4.3 346.0 plus 38.7 Darjiling 68 56 0.3 97.7 minus 2.4 Dehradum 88 71 2.3 68.7 minus z5.0 Gwalior 94 70 0 23.3 Gulbarga 33 72 0.3 25.0 plus 3.3 Hanamkonda 85 76 0.9 32.2 plus 3.3 Hornai 81 75 0 94.3 — Honavar 82 73 1.6 106.4 — Hyderabad (Dn.) 90 73 0.1 20.7 minus 0.7 Indore 89 73 0 31.4 minus 10.5 Jaipur 98 75 0 16.6 minus 4.5 Jamshedpur 90 79 0 45.6 — Jubbulpore 92 76 0 40.4 minus 10.4 Kanpur 89 79 0 31.7 minus 0.3 Kolhapur 79 70 0 22.2— Kurnool 86 73 0 29.0 plus 11.8 Mahabaleshwar 67 61 0.4 184.7 minus 62.6 Mangalore 82 74 0.5 133.1 plus 24.5 Marmagao 83 73 74 0.2 99.9 plus 13.2 Mercara 68 63 10 1.3 100.4 minus 4.8 Mussoorie 68 60 0 50.3 minus 22.1 Ootacamund 59 54 0 17.9 minus 7.6 Pachmarhi 80 70 0.2 71.9 plus 0.5 POONA 82 73 0 15.1 minus 3.7 Rajkot 94 77 0 23.1 plus 0.1 Shillong 77 62 0.3 48.2 minus 5.6 Sholapur 86 70 0.6 29.9 plus 10.7 Surat 78 75 0.8 38.1 minus 0.7

TODAY'S RADIO

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 26

BOMBAY—A

7-30 a.m. K. V. Desai (Guj. Bhajan (Badrayan) 7-40 Aj Ka Karyakram 7-45 Vindodini Dikshit Bhajan (Mirabai) 8 News (E) 8-15 News (H) 8-30 Haresh Choksh (Geet) 8-45 News (G) 12-45 p.m. Musical interlude 12-50 K. V. Desai (Guj. Geet) 1 News (G) 1-10 As in Bombay B 1-30 News (E) 1-40 (Popular dance music) 2-30 Close down 4-20 School Broadcast 5 V. G. Burli (Patdeep) 5-30 As in Bombay B 6 News (E) 6-10 News (H) 6-20 Ponnu Swami (Gottuvadyam par Kafi) 6-30 Vinodini Kikshit (Jaitashree) 7 Topic of day 7-10 Locals 7-15 Sunil Athvankar (Tilak Kamod) 7-30 K. V. Desai (Guj. Geeto) 7-45 Ponnu Swami (Gottuwadyam par Kedara) 8 Haresh Chokshi (Geets) 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Bombay B 9 News (E) 9-15 News (H) 9-30 As in Bombay B 10 Melody Trio 10-20 Assia Kostanian (Soprano) 10-35 Melody Trio.

BOMBAY—B

7-30 a.m. As in Bombay A 7-45 News (K) 8 B. R. Deodhar (Bengal Bilawal) 8-30 News (M) 8-45 V. G. Burli (Bhatraon) 12-45 p.m. As in Bombay A 12-50 News (M) 1 Sardar Mansoor Ghazal 1-10 Raag Rang 1-40 News (H) 1-50 Bahanon ke liye 4-20 As in Bombay A 5-30 Sunil Athvankar (Multani) 6 Sardar Mansoor (Geet) 6-15 Calling Rural Listeners 7-15 As in Bombay A 7-30 Commercial News 7-45 News (K) 8 News (M) 8-15 Sardar Mansoor (Geet, Ghazal) 8-30 Shad-Darshan Uttar Mimansa by K. K. Shastri (G) 8-45 Khedegaon, by Hon. G. D. Vartak (M) 9 Vinodini Dikshit (Kausi Kannada) 9-30 Programme of music: Production: Manju Sen 9-45 Cereals as a constituent of balanced diet: M. V. Radhakrishna Rao 10 'Aurengzeb ni Chelli Raat" Drama in (G) by Rambhaben Gandhi 10-30 B. R. Deodhar (Nayaki Kannnada).

BARODA

7-30 a.m. Gangadhar Sant (Shahnai) 7-40 Prabhakar N. Joshi (Allaiya Bilawal) 8 News (E) 8-15 Music Lesson 8-30 Geet Lahari 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. Vaividhya 6 News (E) 6-10 Gangadhar Sant (Shahnai par Rewa) 6-25 As in Ahmedabad 6-35 Gramjano Mate 7 Ziddi 7-15 Gangadhar Sant (Shahanai) 7-30 Prabhakar N. Joshi (Bhajan) 7-45 As in Ahmedabad 8 Vidyanath Seth 8-10 Local 8-15 News (G) 8-30 Taslimkhan Razaq Hussain (Ghazal and Geet) 8-45 As in Ahmedabad 9 News (E) 9-15 Story with songs 9-45 Saraswatisagar Mistry (Geets).

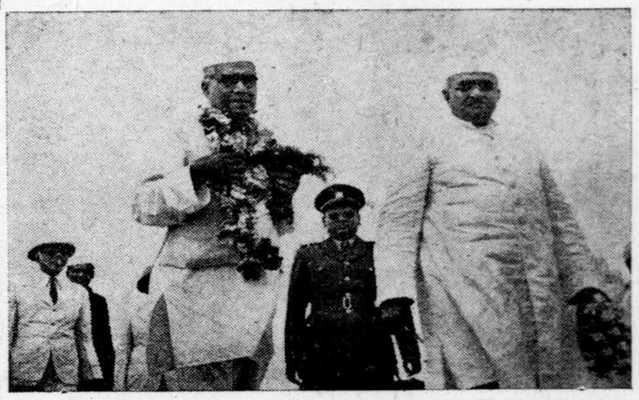
AHMEDABAD

7-30 As in Baroda 7-40 Raag Sangeet Roshanara Begum Aba hari nanadiya 8 News (E) 8-15 As in Baroda 8-30 Brahmanand Ane Bhoja Bhagat Krut Pado by Surendra Tripathi 8-45 News (G) 5-30 p.m. As in Baroda 6 News (E) 6-10 As in Baroda 6-25 Surendra Tripathi 6-35 Majoor Bhaio Mate 7 As in Baroda 7-15 Puriya Ane Purvi 7-45 Topic of Day 7-55 Interlude 8 As in Baroda 8-10 Locals 8-15 News (G) 8-30 As in Baroda 8-45 Apani Geya Kavita 9 News (E) 9-15 Sab Rang Musical variety programme: Presented by AIR artists 9-45 As in Baroda 10 Close down.

Villagers Overpower Red Raiders

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25 (U.P.I.): How the inhabitants of the Communist infested districts of Nalgonda-Warangal are no more disposed to take the activities of goonda elements lying down, and are fighting back, has been reported today.

SAXENA AT RAJKOT



Hon'ble Mohanlal Saxena, Rehabilitation Minister, Government of India paid a two-day visit to Saurashtra to study the rehabilitation work in progress in Saurashtra. Picture shows Hon'ble Saxena at the Rajkot Aerodrome with Mr. Samaldas Gandhi, Minister for Revenue, Rehabilitation and Information.

PEACEFUL SOLUTION POSSIBLE

U.N.C.I.P. Statement On Clarifications

SRINAGAR, September 25 (UPI).

THE United Nations Kashmir Commission in a statement today on the eve of its departure from the sub-continent, reaffirmed "its belief that a peaceful solution of the present situation in Kashmir will be reached" and said that "it leaves India and Pakistan in the hope that its report to the Security Council will further this".

The statement aims at correcting certain misunderstandings which are said to have been observed. As to the sequence of events and the nature of the clarifications on its resolutions which have been given to both Governments, and for that purpose given an explanatory resume of the Commission's activities since its arrival in the sub-continent in July last year, so that a clear view of the present situation can be obtained.

DISCRETION

The following is the full text of the statement: "The United Nations Commission for India and Pakistan has notified the Governments of India and Pakistan of its decision to leave the sub-continent to prepare a report to the Security Council.

"Throughout its negotiations with the Governments of India and Pakistan the Commission has been reluctant to give publicity to its conversations and proposals in the belief that its task could best be accomplished through the exercise of discretion.

"The Commission, however, has observed that there has been some misunderstanding in the press as to the sequence of events and the nature of the clarifications on its resolutions which have been given to both Governments. The Commission believes, it important to issue a statement which might help to correct these misunderstandings.

A clear view of the present situation can best be obtained by summarizing the three major phases of the Commission's activities.

RESOLUTION OF AUGUST 13

Pakistan's Conditions

Under the terms of reference of the Security Council's resolution of April 21, 1948, which was not accepted by either party and whose most immediate aim was to establish law and order in the State of Jammu and Kashmir, the Commission arrived on the sub-continent in July of last year. Throughout six weeks of separate consultations with the Governments of India and Pakistan the Commission sought an agreement to a cease fire.

The Government of Pakistan envisaged an unconditional cease fire leading to a final settlement, whereas the Government of India was reluctant to consider the conditions for such a settlement until the Pakistan troops and nationals who had entered the State for the purpose of fighting had withdrawn from the State.

In order to bridge the gap, the Commission drew up its resolution of August 13, 1948. The resolution envisaged three related but distinct steps:—

"A cease fire, a truce period, during which the withdrawal of forces would take place and finally, consultations to establish the conditions by means of which the free will of the people of the State would be expressed.

CONDITIONAL

"The Government of India accepted the Commission's resolution. The Government of Pakistan attached conditions—mainly relating to part III of the resolution, which the Commission was forced to conclude were tantamount at that stage, to a refusal. It should be borne in mind that of the problems which have since become major obstacles to the implementation of the truce, two were not dealt with in the resolution, provision for the administration and defence of the sparsely populated and mountainous region to the north and the question of the disarming and disbanding of the Azad Kashmir Force.

"The second phase of the Commission's activities began when, on its arrival in Paris in November 1948, to report to the Security Council, the Commission renewed conversations, with representatives of India and Pakistan, from these conversations it appears that agreement might be possible on principles relating to the holding of a plebiscite in the State.

"The Commission requested one of its members, Dr. Lozano, to proceed to the sub-continent in order to confer with the two Governments, the Governments of India and Pakistan agreed to the principles—the details to be worked out in later consultations—which were embodied in the resolution of January 5, 1949. Aides memoire of the conversations were drawn up.

AIDES MEMOIRE

'It it important to keep in mind that these conversations related exclusively to an elaboration of Part III of the resolution of August 13, 1948. Parts I and II were not affected. It was at this stage that assurances were given with respect to the Azad Kashmir Forces in relation to the final disposition of all forces throughout the State.

"In the aides memoire of the conversations with the Premier of India Pandit Nehru, and the Foreign Minister, of Pakistan Sir Mohammad Zafrullah Khan, it is stated that there would be a large scale disbanding and disarming of these forces as a precedent to the holding of a plebiscite.

"When the Commission in February 1949 returned to the subcontinent the cease fire was in effect and in so far as Part I of the August 13 resolution was concerned there remained only the demarcation of the line on the ground. The Commission was hopeful that this would be expeditiously achieved and that a prompt implementation of the truce under Part II might take place.

THIRD PHASE OF ACTIVITIES

No Full Acceptance

"The third phase of the Commission's activities began in February when it was requested by both Governments to furnish additional explanations of its resolutions, and, in turn, was aproved of their views on the truce.

"After a series of separate negotiations, from which it appeared that the Governments were not likely to agree directly between themselves, the Commission formulated its own compromise suggestions for the establishment of a truce agreement. On April 15, it submitted to the Governments of India and Pakistan its first truce proposals.

"The Commission, in the light of the reactions of the two Governments modified its truce proposals and submitted them to the two Governments on April 28 with the request that they be accepted unreservedly. On May 18 and 30, 1949, the Commission received the replies of the Grvernments of India and Pakistan respectively. Neither reply constituted an unreserved acceptance.

"The Commission made a further attempt to narrow the difference between the two governments these were principally connected with the schedule of withdrawal of troops, the status of the Azad Kashmir forces, and the question of the mountainous sparsely populated northern areas in the State of Jammu and Kashmir. The positions taken by the two governments, however, remained far apart.

"Confronted with these opposed views, the Commission suggested that, as the demarcation of a cease fire line remained a pressing need, the military aspect be separated from the political for the purpose of arriving at an agreement on such a line. It invited the two governments to send military representatives to a meeting in Karachi, with the Commission's Truce Sub-Committee on July 18, 1949. Agreement was reached on July 28 on the entire cease fire line, and was ratified without delay by both governments.

"In view of the cordial atmosphere which prevailed during the meeting with the Truce Sub-Committee, the Commission hoped that the two governments might be ready to meet under the auspices on the Commission to settle their remaining differences concerning the truce.

"The two governments were invited to a joint meeting in New Delhi, on Augnst 22. In accepting this procedure, the Governments of India and Pakistan asked the Commission to draw up a provisional agenda for their consideration and to furnish them with background knowledge of each other's views. Their comments on this agenda made it clear that the positions still remained fundamentally opposed.

"While one government maintained that certain issues could not be discussed nor entertained, the other insisted that inclusion in the agenda of precisely these issues was essential. The Commission therefore, felt that as a responsible body it could not continue to sponser a conference which appeared bound to fail at the outset. It informed both governments to that effect on August 18.

Concluding that the possibilities of its further mediation, restricted by previous commitments in a changing situation, had been exhausted, the Commission decided to ask both governments whither they would agree to submit to arbitration the differences concerning questions raised by them regarding the implementation of the truce. The Goernment of Pakistan agreed to the Commission's suggested course of action while the Government of India found itself unable to accept.

"Throughout its negotiations the Commission has always been consistent in its policy and has strictly avoided giving any assurance to one government without informing the other. Its forthcoming report to the Security Council will make the entire position clear.

"The Commission reaffirms its belief that a peaceful solution of the present situation in Kashmir will be reached and leaves India and Pakistan in the hope that its report to the Security Council will further this purpose."

COMMON DESTINY FOR THE TWO

Chile Delegate's Hopes

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Chile expressed the hope before the United Nations yesterday that the Kashmir issue would not separate India and Pakistan.

Mr. Hernan Santa Cruz, Chief Delegate of Chile, told the General Assembly that the new countries of Asia were "proving to the world that history, which determines universal destiny, does not take into account only one continent and that they are capable of seriously influencing the structure of the world of tomorrow."

"Those same principles, applied by the United Nations, as noted in the Secretary-General's report, have given our organisation a great victory—peace in the Middle East", he said.

"We entertain the highest hopes for an amicable intercourse between the peoples of this region, because the world has much to gain from a progressive understanding between them.

"Similar opinion must be expressed in regard to the Kashmir question. The ideas expressed at the beginning of this debate by the delegate from India, the oft-reiterated assurances that his country is determined to seek a peaceful solution, constitute an important guarantee for those who hope that nothing will separate two nations destined to an historic and high common destiny."

INDIA IS NOT TRYING TO JUMP PLEBISCITE

Reply To "M. G." Regarding Kashmir

MANCHESTER, Sept. 25, (PTI-Reuter): "MANCHESTER GUARDIAN" yesterday published a column long letter from Mr. Khushwant Singh, Press Attache to the India House, explaining India's stand in the Kashmir dispute.

Referring to a recent leading article in the "Manchester Guardian", Mr. Khushwant Singh says in part: "The Government of India shares your concern and has throughout been sustained by a hope of bringing about a peaceful and just settlement.

"The Article of September 7 contains, however, a startling allegation that India is trying to jump the plebiscite. The argument appeals to me to be based on Pandit Nehru's reference to Kashmir as part of India to which exception is taken.

IN FACT AND IN LAW

"As regards Pandit Nehru's reference to Kashmir as part of India it is merely a description of the precise relationship of Kashmir and India in fact and in law. Neither the Security Council not the Kashmir commission has ever questioned the fact that Kashmir is part of India.

"The leading article also appears to suggest that there is a contradiction between India's pledge to the people of Kashmir that their future is to be determined by themselves and the recent participation of representatives of Kashmir in the Constituent Assembly of India. This participation corresponds to the legal and constitutional position of Kashmir in relation to the rest of India."

FUNDAMENTALS

Referring to the question of disbanding and disarmining of the Azad Kashmir Forces, the letter says: "The United Nations Commission suggested that this matter be raised and discussed at the conference and India raised no objection to this suggestion. At no stage did India act in a manner prejudicial to the carrying out of the tripartite discussions.

"It will be readily admitted that the presence of armed irregulars in a territory is not conducive to the exercise of a free and unfetted vote. The Commission had consequently given a clear undertaking to India that the question of disbanding and disarming of the Azad Kashmir Forces war relevant to the implementation of the Commission's resolution relating to the truce agreement."

In conclusion the letter says India has always insisted that the Kashmir question cannot be properly judged unless the whole picture is seen, an essential and fundamental element in which is the aggression by Pakistan.

The "Manchester Guardian" comments: "Some of the steps which India has taken and which have been criticised may be quite legal. But are they wise if they make compromise harder?"

REPRESENTATIVES OF STATES IN C. P.

Ruiker To Protest In Assembly

NAGPUR, Sept. 25 (UPI): Some Provincial legislators including Mr. S. Ruiker, President of the Hind Mahadoor Sabha, will it is learnt, register their vehement protest in the forthcoming session of the C.P. and Berar Legislative Assembly against the nomination of 17 representatives from the merged States to the Provincial Assembly.

It may be recalled that 17 representatives of the merged States of Chhattisgarh were recommended by the Provincial Government to the Governor General of India for their nomination to the C. P. Assembly.

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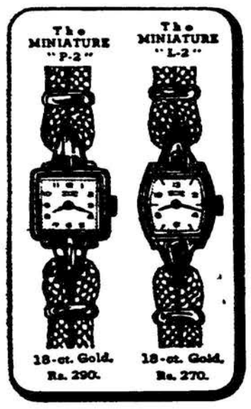

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DIRECTOR GENERAL OF DISPOSALS,

NEW DELHI.

The Bombay Chronicle

A life spent, however victoriously, in securing the necessaries of life is no more than an elaborate furnishing and decoration of apartments for the reception of a guest who is never to come.

—A. E. HOUSMAN.

WAR OF NERVES

Two things have happened in recent months the importance of which is literally world wide both in regard to the present as also to the future. The first is the decisive triumph of Communism in China. It upset the balance of strategic forces and possibilities in the Far East and, through it, in the entire East-West world But while the world has still been wondering and speculating on the change in China—comparable, though not altogether to the emergence of the U.S.S.R. in 1918—another development has taken place the portentous character of which is far more world-shaking. It is, of course, the announcement about atomic explosion in the Soviet Union made simultaneously in Washington, London and Ottawa, the capitals of the three Western atomic powers. In July last U.S. Army officials had reported that the Soviet Union had achieved atomic fission. And it will also be recalled that almost immediately afterwards President Truman urgently called his top cabinet and atomic energy officials and military and Congressional leaders to a conference which was, as one report said, "so secret that none of them would discuss it". A correct guess was not lacking at the time though attention was sought to be diverted by publicising differences between the three powers on the sharing of atomic secrets with the United States. It is now revealed that the explosion in Russia did take place then.

But the tripartite announcement that the Soviet Union has now got the bomb has certainly produced the effect of a dramatic and staggering bombshell. Actually the present Soviet achievement was accepted as, in due course, inevitable and entirely unavoidable. But it was expected a year or so later. In a sense, therefore, all that has happened is that the Western world's expected has been anticipated by a year. Yet it has staggered the world. This is not really surprising in view of the desperate nature of the present international situation and the instinctive concern of humanity about the future of a world which is standing on the brink of war. The Soviet atom bomb has altered so much and so radically. It was assumed that possession of the bomb only by one side would continue to be a deterrent of war because of the overwhelming disproportion of military strength beween the rival world groups. It is really this assumption that fundamentally gave material and moral strength to the organisation of the Western camp through agreements like the Atlantic Pact. That assumption has now been exploded. And in whatever way and shape shocked nerves all over the world may restore themselves to normal, the immediate effect is a psychological blow of international significance. It is particularly true of weaker but strategically situated powers. M. Paul Reynaud has pointed to this aspect of the situation. France and other Western European countries he says anxiously, will have to ponder over the danger of the Soviet bomb since Western Europe has so far lived under the protecting umbrella of the monopolistic U.S. atom bomb. This is also the natural and inevitable reaction in such other countries as Turkey and Iran. They are all jittery and wondering what the future holds for them now. It is quite probable that there will be no such thing as a scuttle in the Western camp. But a big blow at their solidarity—at least a psychological blow—has been struck. They will have to consider and worry over the possibilities. There is certainly going to be a tremendous intensification in the war of nerves all round.

But that is not the end of it all. It is quite possible that the explosion represents the "New Mexico" stage, as it were, of atomic development in the Soviet Union. But after New Mexico, the rest is merely a matter of time and speed depending on material and engineering resources. With its present pile, with continual improvement in quality and variety of atomic weapons and with superior resources, the United States, along with its collaborating powers, will continue to maintain superiority over the Soviet Union for at least a few years more. But it will be only a comparative superiority in the quality and quantity of a weapon that both possess now. That is the main point. The world is now faced with the problem of the two potentially warring groups, both possessing the most destructive weapon known to history. The next war now will be a war which, more likely than otherwise, will destroy humanity. It has been suggested that possession of the atomic bomb will effectively stop both sides from using it. This is in the nature of desperate wishful thinking. If there is a clash the atom bomb will be used and along with it other equally fell and devastating weapons. It is this clash that has got to be avoided. And its potential nature being obvious it has become an urgent concern of the entire world though, of course, principally of the three Big Powers. Two things have to be decided, decided quickly and definitely. First, whether ideological differences should be allowed to divide the world into hostile camps. If this division is to be maintained with its inevitable beat and passion, then all is lost sooner or later. If it is to be abolished then the next thing that is to be done, and, can, in that case, be successfully done, is to abolish the atom as a source of destruction and thereby to lay the foundations of peace. All this is possible, however, only with a deliberate change in the political and human mentality of the rivals. And this change can only be brought about through the leaders. Since it is a world concern, there is great substance in the suggestion of Dr. Radhakrishnan for a meeting attended not only by leaders of rival groups but also such outstanding international figures as Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Madame Sun Yat-Sen and others. Their participation will constitute a psychological contribution of tremendous value. This suggestion is worth immediate and solemn consideration in Washington, Moscow and London. The leaders of the Big Powers have in one hand their atom bombs and in the other the fate of humanity. What will they choose?

Harijan Uplift

Uplift of the Harijans played an important part in Gandhiji's campaign for Swaraj. He achieved a great success in this sphere. Many of the legal and social disabilities of the Harijans have been removed. They can enter temples for worship, eat in restaurants which were once meant for high caste Hindus only and send their children to schools. There is no bar against them from entering the state service or rising to the highest position. With the awakening of enlightened national feeling, the process set in motion by Mahatma Gandhi, is reaching its culmination point. How little caste-conscious India is now can be seen from the fact that the naion has relegated the responsibility of framing the constitution of Free India to a committee headed by a Harijan—Dr. Ambedkar. Slowly the country is adapting itself to the secular ideal set before it. But much remains to be done. A Constituent Assembly committee has recommended discontinuance of mention of caste with respect to recruitment to services, admission to educational institutions, hospitals, courts and electoral rolls. If the recommendaion is adopted it will strike the final blow to the crumbling caste system, which had been held up to a certain extent by state recognition.

So far the problem has been tackled on the right lines but the results have been rather slow. We have been able to touch only the fringe of the problem. The uplift movement has touched cities and big towns only so far. But, particularly in certain parts of India the villages, those citadels of orrance, still remain noticeably unmoved by the message of Gandhiji. There the problem is bound up with economic system of the village. Being in the lower rung of the caste system the Harijans are left to perform menial jobs. In return they are given the worst lands in the villages and live on the charity of the high caste Hindus. The stigma of untouchability is stamped on them and the arrogance of the villager keeps them in perpetual humiliation. They can escape it only if they leave their villages to settle down in towns and follow new professions. But very few can do that. And it will take many years before the message of Harijan uplift reaches all villages. The missionaries achieved a certain success but only by converting these unfortunate beings to Christian faith and educating their children in boarding schools and training them in new professions. In two generations they were able to wipe out the stigma attached to them and turn them into useful citizens. With the coming of Swaraj they need not give up their religion for quick results. The State can do much more and much better. What the Harijans need is education and training in new professions so that they may not have to be at the mercy of orthodox villagers. Incidentally, with the discontinuance of the mention of caste, we wonder why the term "Harijans" should not be also abolished. That will remove the inferiority complex of those people and also make it impossible for others to label them with that term, which, though beautiful, has a man-made stigma at-

Tete-a-Tete

WITHOUT COMMENT.—

"They did their best and they are still trying to do their best. What is not clear to me is why they did not focus their attention on the single question we put before them, and why they did not express their views on it".

—Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru on the activities of the U.N. Kashmir Commission.

* * *

Observers in London are reported to have considered that the news of an atom explosion having taken place in Russia was likely to be more important in the sphere of Government policy.

Yes, there has already occurred a world-wide outbreak of chattering.

★ ★ ★

Apropos of discussions on detection of atomic explosions etc. Professor Cornell Morrison, New York, who worked on the atomic bomb project, has written that weeks after an explosion there are still millions of active atoms present.

Is it they, released from Siberia, that are responsible for the recent cloud burst here?

★ ★ ★

FLUSHING MEADOWS: Andrei Vyshinsky, Russian Foreign Minister proposed to the United Nations today that it ban atomic weapons and at the same time call on the "Big Five" to sign a "pact for the strengthening of peace."

(b) Yes, yes, but (a) how now?

And by the way, who is the Big fifth, Mao or Chiang?

★ ★ ★

At the U.N. General Assembly, the Netherlands Foreign Minister, Dr. D U. Stikker, predicted that a solution to the dispute between the Netherlands and Indonesia would be found at the current R.T.C. in The Hague.

We are inclined to agree. What principles of democracy etc. probably could not have done, the Soviet atomic bomb should achieve now.

★ ★ ★

Assuring India of her bonafides Mr. Zahid Hussain said Pakistan was anxious to sell her products to India and purchase Indian products both at reasonable prices.

Exactly, 'Reasonable' strictly according to Pakistan's sovereign, authoritative and unilateral definition of the word.

* * *

Addressing the General Assembly the Chinese delegate, Dr. T. F. Tsiang solemnly said: "I ask the General Assembly to ponder over the present situation in the Far East and the grave dangers to world peace and security".

The General Assembly, however, was by some unforeseen-er-accident absent while Dr. Tsiang as warning it. As the report of the proceedings says: "None of the Big Four Foreign Ministers was present today when China appealed."

★ ★ ★

"Strikes in Bombay Province showed a appreciable decline in August last, which recorded 45 strikes, involving about 47,000 workers and a time loss of 2,45,000 mandays, as against 58 in July, involving 79,500 workers and a time loss of 3,46,000 days," says the Director of Publicity. It is a good record, but there would have been more rejoicing among workers, if the mills where they had been working in thousands had not been locked out for one reason or the other.

WHAT THE CHEAPER RUPEE MEANS

By Prof. J. K. Mehta

FOLLOWING BRITAIN many countries of the world have devalued their currencies. The Pound Sterling, the Indian Rupee, the Norwegian Kroner, the Australian Dollar, the New Zealand Pound, the Czech Crown, the Straits Dollar, and the Egyptian Pound have all become cheaper in terms of the American Dollar. Many of the currencies of the world are today a cheap commodity to buy in the American market. Like the fall in the price of every commodity, the fall in the price of these currencies, secures for the buyers an immediate advantage. The United States buyers have now to pay a smaller number of dollars for the same quantity of foreign currencies.

What are the implications of such a devaluation of these currencies?

Nations trade with one another in commodities. But they have to pay one another in money. Britain has to pay America in dollars and America has to pay Britain in pound sterling. Thus, international trade creates a demand for foreign currencies. And Banks that deal in these commoditiones—foreign money—supply these currencies. When America buys a larger quantity of British goods, she requires a larger number of pounds to pay for them. One can, therefore, think of international trade in terms of the demand and supply of foreign currencies.

U.S. WILL BUY MORE

Today it is cheaper for America to buy the British pound. The demand for pounds thefore must, in the absence of other distributing influences, go up in the United States. In terms of goods we can say what comes to very much the same thing, that America will buy more goods from Britain. Likewise, she will buy more goods from India and the other countries that have made their currencies cheaper for her.

On the other hand, Britain and India and all other countries with devalued currencies will buy less U.S. dollars. That is, they will buy less U.S. goods. This is all very simple indeed. In fact it is simpler than it really is. For, there is a fundamental difference between the demand for goods and the demand for money or currency. In the domestic market, when a thing becomes more expensive we buy less of it, because we know that by so doing we have money with which we can buy some other commodity. But in the case of international trade that is not always possible. If, for instance, we buy less American dollars than as are at our disposal, we cannot buy with them any and every thing we want. In other words, if we have to our credit a certain number of dollars but decide to utilise only a part of them, then we cannot use these dollars to buy goods in other markets. We must buy with American dollars only American goods. Or, since there is multi-angular trade today, if we do not buy with these dollars American dollars, some other country must.

In the final analysis, American dollars must be spent in America. We might, if we chose, postpone for some time the expenditure of these dollars; but we must eventually spend them only in America. And what is true of the dollar is true of every other currency. This limitation of our choice is responsible for restricting the elasticity of demand for foreign currencies.

Bearing this point in mind let us proceed to analyse effects of devalued currencies on trade and prices.

U.S. EXPECTATIONS

Let us take the case of England and America. America finds British goods cheaper. Traders will buy more British goods than before in the market of Britain. Now, they have to pay for these goods in dollars. There is a larger volume of goods purchased, but for each unit of them the American trader has to pay now a smaller number of dollars. That is because of the devalued pound sterling. A larger number of units of goods multiplied by a smaller number of dollars might yield a larger or a smaller product. In other words, we cannot say whether in the new situation America will spend more of her money on British goods or less. That, as a student of economics knows, depends on the elasticity of demand. If America's demand for British goods is elastic or has elasticity greater than unity, then more American money will be spent on buying goods from Britain than before. And if that happens then Britain earns more dollars. Now with these dollars Britain must purchase American goods. And as we have observed above, if Britain does not choose to purchase American goods with them, some other country must eventually utilise them in purchasing American goods.

In any case, therefore, more American dollars would be spent in American market. The demand for American goods would, therefore, increase. Perhaps it is this that America expects to happen. If America's demand for foreign goods is on the whole elastic, she can expect to sell a greater quantity of her goods.

But this is the immediate effect of devalued currencies that we can expect to follow in the not very distant future. But there are certain other considerations that we have left out here. If Britain sells more to America and buys more in return from America, or if the rest of the world with devalued currencies buy and sell more in American market, it means that a larger volume of material and human resources have been used up. For, in order to sell more to America, Britain must use a larger quantity of recources, unless she has a reserve of goods to dispose of. And we must take into consideration the effects of this greater demand for resources on the production of goods that America does not buy. In the long run, the production of other goods can, therefore, be expected to decrease. For, with greater demand for resources their prices must rise. And more expensive factors of production must mean less production. This result can be expected to follow in the absence of other counteracting tendencies. Assuming that greater volume of trade between America and Britain does not have any other effect on the efficiency of the factors of production, we can reasonably conclude that Britain would be able to produce a slightly smaller quantity of other goods for her own consumption or for export to other countries. This restricted trade in markets outside America should in the long run react to a certain extent against America's trade with other countries. But this problem is so complicated and its effects so uncertain that it would be best for us to ignore it.

COST OF PRODUCTION

We shall now consider the effect of devalued currencies on the cost of production. America will get raw materials of production cheaper from all the countries with devalued currencies. This will bring down the cost of production in industries using these raw materials. With cheaper cost America will be able to reduce its selling prices. England and other countries will therefore be able to buy with their dollar resources a greater quantity of goods than before from America. But this advantage will be secured in the export industries. Prices of goods other than those exported to foreign markets will also fall in sympathy. And there might be nothing on the cost side to compensate this fall in the price. As against this tendency there is the opposite one working to raise the prices of goods. With greater demand for export goods in foreign markets the cost of production in America is likely to rise. The extent of this rise, as also the extent of the fall in cost due to cheaper raw materials cannot be predicted. The net result on the price and the cost is very difficult to forecast. There will result a changed cost-price structure. But whether it will be favourable to American economy or not is difficult to say.

EFFECT ON INDIA

We come to India now. Our Rupee is devalued in terms of the American dollar and other currencies that have maintained their par. In terms of the pound sterling our rupee maintains its value. America, finding the rupee cheaper, will buy more goods from us than before. And we shall buy a smaller quantity in the American market. Our exports to America will increase as also to other countries that have not devalued their currencies. Our trade with Britain will remain unaffected as far as it depends on the value of the rupee in terms of the pound. The price of American goods will rise in our country at least in the near future. And that, will lead to a sympathetic rise in the price of all other goods. The general price level will readjust itself to new conditions. That will take time: some prices will rise sooner and more than others. But there will be a slow and continuous force acting on the price structure.

RISE IN PEICES

All our prices, in so far as no counteracting tendencies are realised from other quarters, will rise. It is difficult to foresee the extent of the rise. A rise of ten to twenty per cent would not be unreasonable to expect, but it would be foolish to try to be a prophet. A rise in the cost of living must be expected. For the producers it will spell prosperity at least in the short period. They will be able to export more and therefore do good business.

They will make more profit because of higher prices, till the cost structure readjusts itself to the new price level. But the poor consumers will have to pay the price of business prosperity. Labourers and the poor class will be able in the long run to get their remuneration increased; but the fixed-income group of people will suffer as they have done ever since inflation of currency has set in. These people belong mostly to what is popularly known as the middle class. The middle class will suffer. Their real income will fall. They will be pushed downwards. And some will be driven to adopt other trades and profession or to make money by foul means.

WEALTH REDISTRIBUTION

In any case, a redistribution of wealth will take place. From the middle to the lower and upper classes money is bound to flow. The middle class of today will tend to be wiped off and replaced by a new group of people recruited from other classes. Every country has a certain pattern of income distribution. Inflation has changed this pattern and now the rise of prices will do so further. Wealth has gone from the middle to other classes. A slight rise for those who have gained has been caused by tremendous sacrifices of the middle class.

With the general level of prices risen Government expenditure will also increase, necessitating the raising of more public revenue. The tax burden will fall more heavily on the people, but not necessarily in proportion to their increased ability to bear it. Here again the middle class will most probably suffer. The business class knows how to manage to escape taxes. The middle class does not; and the poor class is not directly burdened with more taxes.

What will happen in the long run we cannot say. We have to wait, watch and see.

FRANKLY SPEAKING

Black Market In Drugs

Following devaluation, the sudden and steep rise in the prices of certain drugs mostly imported from the dollar areas was not unexpected. Black-marketeers are constantly on the look out for opportunities to resume their anti-social activities. They care nothing if the people are put to hardships and if the Government is embarrassed by their profit-motive. At some places important drugs were reported to be going underground and offered to the public at abnormally high prices. From Kanpur comes the news that the price of chloromycin had shot up to Rupees 265 from Rupees 40 and streptomycin was quoted at 400 p.c. above its usual price. We are glad to note that some Provincial Governments have been prompt in taking action against the predatory tendency of black-marketeers. The authorities have raided drug stores in order to check the stocks and have frozen stocks in a few cases. In view of the experience gained in previous years the situation calls for immediate and vigorous action and severe punishment to offenders. The freezing of stocks should be undertaken on a country-wide scale. The importers and dealers should be asked to sell drugs at fixed prices and to furnish, to the authorities, detailed statements of sales. Stocks of drugs in transit from the dollar areas and those awaiting clearance must be prevented from passing into the hands of profiteers.

Intelligent Intermediary

According to the official announcement, the Government of India has decided that the allocation of foreign exchange for the import of scarce drugs from the U.S.A. will be more than doubled. Obviously the decision has been taken for the convenience of public. The Government has further declared that it would take steps to ensure that the distribution of such drugs on arrival is regulated in a manner which would prevent hoarding or profiteering of any kind. In the case of drugs, the medical profession being an intelligent intermediary between the trade and public, distribution at fair prices is sure to be facilitated. The medical profession should offer its whole-hearted co-operation to the Government in order to safeguard the interests of the public against the danger of exploitation. The People's role in the elimination of black-market in drugs cannot be passive. They should be constantly aware that whatever the Government proposes to do is entirely for their interest. They should never hesitate to bring, to the notice of the authorities, the name of the dealers who might refuse to sell drugs in spite of having stocks with them or who might demand prices above the normal; and the authorities also should be easily accessible to the people.

Questions For Arbitrationists

We do not know whether the members of the U.N. Kashmir Commission will welcome the proceedings of the Kashmir National Conference on the eve of their departure from the Indian sub-continent to Geneva. But, at least in justice to Kashmir and its people, they owe it to their own conscience to ponder over the criticism of their policy by Sheikh Abdullah. They should also ponder over the words of Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, who has not allowed the Commission's policy to modify his sympathy and goodwill towards it. Said India's Prime Minister: "They did their best and they are still trying to do their best. What is not clear to me is why they did not focus their attention on the single question we put before them, and why they did not express their views on it." That question is: Is Pakistan the aggressor or not? Will it be too much for India to expect that the Commission will honestly answer this question at least in its report to the Security Council? Incidentally, a question arises for Messrs. Truman and Attlee also. Addressing the National Conference, Shaikh Abdullah said: "The suggestion of President Truman and Mr. Attlee carries with it an appeal for settlement in the name of peace. May I ask them in all fairness: are we agressors? Have we not suffered enough yet in the name of peace and for the sake of peace?" If these two statesmen have the sense of impartial justice, which, we hope, they do possess, they should realise the grave injustice they have done to Kashmir and India and they should make some amends for it.

Tell Cultivators

The message sent by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel to the cultivators of this Province for the occasion of the Gram Sudhar Saptak commencing on October 2 is full of meaning, and as such it should be conveyed and interpreted to the cultivators in every village and hamlet. The significance of the point stressed by him, that self-sufficiency in food requirements would enable the country to avoid the crushing burden of heavy imports in a currency of which the supply even for essential needs is not sufficient, requires to be understood by the cultivators as well as consumers. The food situation is a national emergency which could be averted only if the pace of production accelerated and also consumption economised. The Government has decided to stop imports by the end of 1951; and Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, in his broadcast, on devaluation expressed the hope that it would be possible to do so earlier. In order to achieve self-sufficiency in food supplies at an early date, it is necessary to balance the increasing pace of production with possible measures to effect economy in consumption. Food is a necessity and, to some extent, also a luxury to the rich class. Epicurean habits and out-of-hours consumption in homes, clubs and restaurants lead to a certain amount of waste which could be prevented if the rich people are persuaded to practise austerity. Appeals for economy in consumption, like calls for increased production to the cultivators, ought to be addressed to the consumers who have the habit of consuming food more than they actually need. Consumption beyond essential requirements must be considered as waste. If the producers are asked to do their duty, the people should also be made to realise their responsibilities towards the achievement of self-sufficiency in food supplies.

OUR READERS' VIEWS

By-Elections

The recent victory of the Socialists at the municipal by-elections deserves to be analysed if we are to measure the tempo of our voters. The Socialists have won at the cost of the Communists for whom none in the country will be sorry. The Congress has maintained status quo, having obtained as many votes, probably more, as it obtained at the previous by-elections and having lost by a very narrow margin. This shows that our voters, even those in the labour area, who are specially under the spell of the Socialist ideology, are not oblivious of the achievements of the Congress and the need of its continuance in power if the country is to march ahead. If Congress could get such support in the labour areas, it is bound to get much better support in other areas. Let Congressmen behave wisely, let those Congressmen who are not burdened with the task of carrying on the Government take to constructive programme and the Congress is bound to sweep the polls.

—P. G. THAKUR.

By-Elections—2

The results of the recent municipal elections have proved very interesting. The seats which were held by the Communists have been snatched away by the Socialists. Every soul in the country must be glad for this, for whatever our differences with the Congress, no body wants disorder in the country which the Communist creed propagates. The defeat of the Communist must hearten us that the future of our country is not dark as that of China or Burma.

—M. DESAI.

By-Elections—3

The poor voting at the last municipal by-election is mainly due to the fact that the Congress and the Socialists are wasting time in discussing "Censure Motions" against each other.

The Central Pay Commission has stated in its report that no government servant should get pay more than Rs. 2,000 a month and this limit is raised to Rs. 3,000 or so in cases of posts requiring technical skill or merits of high order. This remained a pious wish and the top heavy administration that was in the British rule is not only dragged on but several new posts on high salary are created and several unproductive departments as "Employment Exchange" are opened with the result that today India is on the threshold of economic crisis. If there is a cut in the salaries at the top it will have a psychological effect on low paid workers and the strikes of low paid Government servants will be averted to some extent.

It is argued on behalf of Congress that several countries in the world are suffering the pinch of economic crisis and India cannot be an exception. This is no consolation. There is no reason to doubt that if our National Government makes everybody sacrifice from top to bottom, and takes care to avert wastage over unproductive schemes and top heavy administration, there is a hope for India.

The Congress Party in the Municipal Corporation is at present following the policy "to rob Peter and pay Paul", and this is evident from the two resolutions sponsored by the Congress Party—one providing a motor car to the Mayor and the other allowing the Municipal Commissioner free use of a bungalow without paying rent at the cost of Municipal revenue. Both these resolutions have the effect of enriching the rich at the cost of poor tax-payers. Messrs. Dinker Desai and Velinker won the first round and middle class man's support for themselves and their parties by strongly opposing both these resolutions.

The resolution urging the Government to decrease school and college fees was brought by the Socialists. The Socialists have on several occasions expressed necessity for providing milk at cheaper rate to the young children in the city. This type of work adds to their credit and gains support of the masses.

The difference between the nature of resolutions of these two parties indicate where the shoe pinches in spite of the fact that majority party carries its will even though the same is not in the interest of the voters.

—"CITIZEN".

"Who Follows Gandhiji?"

During an interesting conversation with an American Negro, Gandhiji seems to have said the following, which is included in a book recently published in Bombay entitled "BAPU" by a Durban woman, "If some one after me does not express more non-violence than I do, that is, sufficient to give his very best to the discovery of the value of these (even mosquitoes, ants, flies, etc.,) apparent pests, then non-violence will have failed as far as they are concerned and the slaughter will have to continue."

Also included in the book is a little prayer written by Gandhiji himself and sent to Miss Linforth through the author Miss Barr:—

"Lord of humility, dwelling in the little pariah hut,
Help us to search for Thee throughout that fair land watered by Ganges, Brahmaputra and Jumna,
Give us receptiveness, give us openheartedness,
Give us Thy humility, give us the ability and willingness
To identify ourselves with the masses of India."

You will be doing a great service to the people if their attention can be drawn to such writings of Gandhiji.

—M. P. MANI

Comedy In Goa

A news item from Goa, states that 10,000 persons have sent a representation to the government, affirming their loyalty to the Portuguese nation and soliciting permission to hold a meeting.

In my capacity as President of the Bombay Committee of National Congress (Goa), I have to say that in Goa, Damaun and Diu there is no civil liberty, nor is there freedom of assembly or association. There is only liberty to convene pro-government meetings. It is known to all, however, that the government through the district administrators, regedores and other officials has succeeded in collecting signatures, through the exercise of pressure, to a declaration stating that the people wish to remain under the Portuguese flag.

Nothing is easier than to ascertain the truth. Let a plebiscite be held, all the political prisoners being previously released, the troops withdrawn, civil liberties restored, and freedom to vote according to ones convictions being assured. Only thus will it be possible to find out the truth.

Everything else, is but a farce, which convinces nobody and which affects nobody. For the National Congress (Goa) can bring forward 25000 persons to contradict the statement made by the Government of Goa.

Goa is a country that is backward because its entire revenue is swallowed by the European element, as can be verified from the budget itself.

I have to request you to publish this letter and thus maintain your reputation for impartiality.

— C. FURTADO.
President of Bombay Committee (N.C.G.)

MRS. BANOO CAMA AVENGES DEFEATS TO WIN SINGLES

Chandarana And Khatau Surprised: Patkar In Both Doubles Finals

BOMBAY, Sunday.

AN interesting women's singles final resulted in Mrs. Banoo Cama winning her first singles title this year, when this evening in the Islam Gymkhana Open Table Tennis tournament she avenged her earlier defeats sustained at the hands of Miss Suhasini Dharap. The newly-formed combination of Patkar and Basha Laljee gave a very good account of themselves when they beat the C. C. I. winners Uttam Chandarana and Ranvir Khatau to enter the final of the men's doubles. Patkar was again in the limelight when in partnership with Mrs. Mani Bharucha he repeated his last year's success in the same tournament when accounting for Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar in the semi-final of the mixed event.

Losing the first game against Miss Dharap, Mrs. Cama was not discouraged and she determinedly returned everything to win the next three games to win her singles title since her return to the game this year after a break of two years. Miss Dharap had in two previous tournaments beaten her rival, once in the Byculla Y.M.C.A. the first tournament of the season and later in the P. V. M. tournament. And today's victory marks a definite come-back of the one time national champion in the game.

Mrs. Banoo Cama

Last year's triple crown winner Ossie Dyer dropped a game to Baliga this evening in the semi-final, while Khanchand won against Patkar in three straight games to enter the final in which he will meet Ossie tomorrow.

Winning the women's doubles event by beating Mrs. Banoo Cama and Miss Dhun Mistri in the final, Miss Jaya Walawalkar and Miss Suhasini Dharap proved beyond doubt that they are the best doubles combination in the game here. Barring one tournament the pair has won every title this year. Despite being extended to full five games, the winners were won the last two games with a degree of comfort after being at one stage being one-two down in the game score.

The result of the men's doubles semi-final between Chandarana and Khatau the winners of the recently concluded C.C.I. tournament and newly formed combination of Jayu Patkar and Basha Laljee came as a great surprise when the latter won in five thrilling games. After attacking in the first game to win it at 21-12, Patkar and Laljee lost the next one narrowly by the barest of margins. Regaining their confidence they ran away with the third game where they were leading throughout, but lost the next one to level the game score at two all. In the decider however, Patkar and Laljee asserted their superiority to enter the final where they will meet the holders Khanchand and Dyer. The latter defeated Bangera and Mahajan easily in three games.

The C. C. I. runners-up Chandarana and Miss Piroja Irani qualified for the final when they defeated a very useful pair in Basha Laljee and Miss Suhasini Dharap in three straight games, conceding 18, 10 and 11 points in the three games.

Jayu Patkar and Mrs. Mani Bharucha who last year lost in the final in the same tournament to Ossie Dyer and Miss Enid Bocarro once again beat Khanchand and Miss Jaya Walawalkar in the semi-final in three games. Patkar has thus entered two finals both doubles.

Joosab and Karanjia entered the final of the junior's singles when accounting for Chopra and Dastoor respectively in the semi-final round.

The following were the results:—

Women's Singles (Final)

Mrs. Banoo Cama beat Suhasini Dharap 18-21, 21-9, 21-10, 21-14.

Women's Doubles (Final)

Miss Suhasini Dharap and Miss Jaya Walawalkar beat Mrs. Banu Cama and Miss Dhun C. Mistry 21-19, 6-21, 18-21, 21-15, 21-12.

Men's Singles (Quarter-finals)

B. P. Baliga beat D. M. Kamath 22-20, 21-11, 23-21. Ossie Dyer beat D. P. Somaya 21-7, 21-13, 21-19. H. M. Khanchand beat P. S. Varde 21-8, 21-10, 21-8. J. S. Patkar beat K. S. Khot 21-11, 21-16, 21-16.

Men's Singles (Semi-finals)

Ossy Dyer beat B. P. Baliga 21-14, 21-14, 19-21, 21-9. H. M. Khanchand beat J. S. Patkar 21-17, 21-10, 21-9.

Men's Doubles (Semi-finals)

H. M. Khanchand and O. Dyer beat U. S. Bangera and Y. M. Mahajan 21-12, 21-13, 21-11. J. S. Patkar and B. A. Laljee beat U. M. Chandarana and R. M. Khatau 21-12, 19-21, 21-18, 19-21, 21-15.

Mixed Doubles (Semi-finals)

U. M. Chandarana and Miss Piroja Irani beat B. A. Laljee and Miss S. Dharap 21-18, 21-10, 21-11. J. S. Patkar and Mrs. M. Bharucha beat H. M. Khanchand and Miss J. Walawalkar 21-19, 21-17, 21-11.

Junior's Singles (Semi-finals)

I. R. Joosab beat D. N. Chopra 21-17, 21-14. K. K. Karanjia beat S. E. Dastoor 21-9, 21-9.

CRICKET LEAGUE IN MYSORE

All-Round Display By Rajasekhar

BANGALORE, Sept. 25 (PTI): Two matches were decided here today in the Mysore State First Division League Cricket Tournament for the Sir Mirza Ismail Shield.

G. M. Rajasekhar, Ranji Trophy player, excelled in both bowling and batting for Bangalore United Cricket Club, who beat K. G. F. Cricket Club by 56. Thimmapiah also a state player took five of the K.G. F. wickets for 26 runs.

Scores:—K. G. F. Cricket Club 61 all out (B. Aruldas 20); K. Thimmapaiah 5 for 26 Rajasekhar 3 for 8 M. R. Patel 2 for 16).

In the other Bangalore Gymkhana beat New Gymkhana by nine wickets.

Scores:— New Gymkhana 66 (Ramachandra 24, Shivasanker 3 for 36, M. N. Desai 2 for 7. K. R. Patel 2 for 11).

Bangalore Gymkhana 68 for one (Honnaver 38 not out, and K. R. Patel 26 not out).

BAJIRAO SHIELD CRICKET

Tournament Organised By Maharashtra Gymkhana

POONA, Sept. 23.

The Open Cricket Tournament at Poona organized by Maharashtra Gymkhana will commence from 20th October at the Maharashtra Gymkhana ground.

Entries close on October 10 and should be forwarded to the Hon. Tourament Secretary, Maharashtra Gymkhana, 896 Nana Peth, Irwin Road, Poona 2.

Mysore Tennis Team For Trivandrum

BANGALORE, Sept. 25. (PTI): The Mysore State Tennos team for the Inter-Association tennis to be held in Trivandrum, left this morning for Trivandrum.

The team consists of B.CR. Kapinapathi (Capt), B. L. Rama Rao and B. R. Basavaraj. The fourth player A.E. Owen dropped himself out in the last minute.

Mysore will meet the winners of Madras and Travancore on September 29 and subsequent days.

BRITISH MOTORIST SUCCESS

Wins Czechoslovakia Grand Prix

BRONO (Czechoslovakia), Sept. 25. (PTI-Reuter): The Czechoslovak Grand Prix on the Masaryk Circuit of the 17.8 kilometers was won today by Peter Whitehead, a British driver at the wheel of his Italian built Ferrari. He and Philipe Etancelin Talbot of France had a terrific duel throughout the twenty laps to thrill a crowd estimated between two and three hundred thousand people who lined the course.

A number of them were injured, some seriously when Prince Bira of Siam crashed off the road after leading for two laps. He himself was not hurt.

Two other cars also left the road at this same spot where the road curves sharply through a dark forest.

In the Day's Sport

FOOTBALL

Cooperage

5-30 p.m. Sind Leather Works vs. G.I.P. Rly (Exhibition game)

St. Xavier's College Ground, Parel

3-30 pm. St. Xavier's 'B' vs Globe 'B' (H.V.M. Cup).

4-30 pm. Blue Eagle vs. Burmah Shell 'B' (H.V.M. Cup).

5-30 p.m. St Xavier's 'A' vs. Bombay City 'A' (Second Division Harwood League).

TABLES TENNIS

Islam Gymkhaha

5-30 p.m. Final of Juniors Singles men's singles, men's doubles, mixed dcubles.

SWIMMING

P. M. Hindu Baths

3-30 p.m. Finals of Inter Collegiate Championships.

Stop Press

NATIONALISTS REVOLT

SAN FRANCISCO, Sept. 25 (P.T.I.-Reuter): Peiping radio claimed tonight that Communists occupied Yinchuan, capital of Ninghsia Province in Central China two days ago.

Most Nationalist troops in the Province were said to have revolted.

PREVIOUS

HINDU GYMKHANA TABLE TENNIS

Draws For The Men's Singles And Men's Doubles

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following is the draw for the Men's Singles and doubles events in the P. J. Hindu Gymkhana Open Table Teams Tournament:—

Men's Singles

U. M. CHANDARANA bye into the 5th round: D. M. Kamat bye vs I. C. Shah bye; K. N. S. Narayanan bye vs. D. N. Bhatkal bye; Venkatraman vs. I. S. Swamy; V. R. Shah vs N. B. Mistry; A. I Jacob vs M P Padukone; M T. Shridharao; Y. J. Dhruv vs. G. S. Wagh; N L Bajaj vs K Poojara; V Rangannath vs V. D. Dalal; E. C. Baria vs. S. Bagalkar; S R Shete vs E. J. Poonegar; K. Nathani vs A. S. Krishnarao; I. A. Laljee vs. J. V. Kamath; P. K Chaubal vs C R Keshavrao; S N. MOTIWALA, bye in the 5th round.

O. DYER, bye in the 5th round: K. R. Laxman vs. Y. S. Vyas; R M Sunderam vs A G Mehta; C P Kapadia vs M. M. Shinde; I. R. Mehta vs. M. G Sampat; U S Bangera vs J. Entaido; V. B. Shanbhag vs P. N. Rama Rao; A N. Sodha vs J. S. Patkar; V. H. Shah vs D. P Somaya; C L. Khandke vs. M. M Dalvi: M M. Desai vs H. J. Dadachanji; C R Kelekar vs V N. Vaidya; B. J. Poncha vs. G M. Randive; P. S. Varde vs M M. Sikka; K. M. Agashe vs B S. Thaker; C. G. Velkar vs U. N Engineer; G K Kalambi vs K R. Kulkarni; R. Bhandari, bye into the fifth round.

Kumar Ghosh, bye into the fifth round; N. Shinde vs M. I. Lulla; R. M. Javeri vs V. V. Madgaokar; A Subharao vs M. I. Parker; Y M Mahajan vs R K. Kankera; P. Nath vs. B. B. Samant; J. E Dastoor vs J D Telang; D. D. Walawalkar vs K. H Gandhi; V Jaganath vs N. V. Shrinivas; M. S. Baxi vs. A. S Amladi; N P. Merchant vs K. S Krishnamoorthy, K. S. Khot vs K. B. Nagarkati; P. Kumar vs K C. Abdulla; B. G Tawade vs B J. Khichadia; H J. Kapadia vs P. Shrinivas; V. D. Nadkarni vs S V. Gaokar; H. P. Multani vs R N. Muthuswamy; H. M. Khanchand bye into the fifth round

D. P. Sampat, bye into the fifth round; N. H. Sethna vs V. M. Nadkarni; B R. Laad vs N. Bajaj; "A" Player vs Rohit M. Javeri; N. J. Nensey vs B. Abraham; P. M. Choksey vs B P. Baliga; G. Sahadev vs B. A. Laljee; S. L Shroff vs A Benjamin; V V. Prabhu vs S. R. Sethna; Y. H Sheik vs B P. Asher; R Kumar vs R. J Ramkrishna; A V. Gandhi vs V. R. Bandekar; M P. Mistery vs P. S Nilkanth; K R. Panjri bye vs G. Jethanand bye P. Abraham bye vs H. R. Wadia bye V Sivaraman, by into the fifth round.

Men's Doubles

V. Shivraman and K. Ghosh bye vs J. Endiado and G. K. Kalambi bye; I N. Mehta and N. M Parekh bye vs Y M. Mahajan and U. S. Bangera bye; B P Baliga and Partner bye vs V. D. Dalal and C R. Kelekar bye; H. P. Multani and R T. Mathai bye vs K. R. Lazman and M. T. Parulekar bye; R N. Muthuswamy and S. B. Jog bye vs "D" Pair bye A N. Sodha and K. Nathani bye vs S. R. Sethna and H. S Dadachanji bye; N B. Mistry and V. M. Nadkarni bye; N. L. Bajaj and N Bajaj vs J. Ezakiel and B. B Palekar; "A" Pair vs M M. Dalvi and B. J. Poncha; "B" Pair vs R. Bhandari and S. N. Motiwala.

H. M. Khanchand and O Dyer vs I R. Joosab and A. I Jacob; S V Gaokar and P Kumar vs K. K. Karanjia and Partner; B Abraham and P. Abraham vs "C" Pair; D. P. Somaya and Partner bye; B. A. Laljee and V. V. Prabhu bye vs K. A Kulkarni and P Shrinivas bye; "E" Pair Shroff bye vs J. S. Patkar and bye vs. J. S Patkar and S. L. Shroff bye ; P. S. Varee and I. A. Laljee bye vs. K. N. S. Narayan and Partner bye; I. C Shah and K S Krishnamoorthy bye vs B P. Asher and C. L. Khandko bye; N. J. Nensey and Partner bye vs B. B. Samant and K. R. Panjri bye; V. V Saraiya and Partner bye vs. U. M. Chandarana and R. M Khatau bye

Darukhanawala Wins Mile Time Trial Cycle Race

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The 1 Mile Time Trial cycle race for ladies organised by the Swastik Cycling Club was won by Miss. Dinoo Darakhanawalla. The results are as under:—

1. Miss Dinoo Darukhanawalla Time 2 mins 57.4 secs.
2. Miss Dulcie Wythe Time 3 mins. 12.2 secs.
3. Miss Piloo Gimi Time 3 mins 31.2 secs.
4. Miss Ruby Bhoot Time 3 mins 312 secs.
5. Mis Dhum Patel Time 3 mins 58.4 secs.

The 10 Miles Time Trial cycle race for the Novices was won by V.R. Kale, averaging a speed of 20 miles per hour. The results are as under:—

1. V. R. Kale Time 30 mins.
2. S. Irani Time 33 mins 12 secs.
3. R. Zoveri Time 37 mins 35 secs.
4. F Cardmaster Time 41 mins.

The Swastic Cycling Club will organise a 30 Miles Madison Cycle Race on 2nd October. For further particulars and entries please contact the Jt. Hon. Secretary, S. Cy. C., The Reward, Tardeo Road, Bombay 7.

No Play In Kanga League Cricket

BOMBAY, Sunday.

Owing to the unplayable conditions of the cricket fields all the matches in the Dr. Kanga Cricket League due to be played have been cancelled.

Winners Of Yet Another Title

Miss Jaya Walawalkar (left) and Miss Suhasini Dharap, who won the women's doubles title in the Islam Gymkhana Open Table Tennis Tournament yesterday. This is their sixth success out of seven tournaments played this season, and the only tournament they did not win was the P. V. M. Championship in which they did not enter together.

SECUNDERABAD GO DOWN FIGHTING

Trades Make Full Use Of Slippery Ground

Bombay's football teams have shown that they can adapt themselves to the most treacherous behaving ground. This evening Trades scored a two nil victory over a Secunderabad XI in facile style in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament at the Cooperage.

Four Bombay teams have now entered the quarter finals, Trades, G.I.P. Railway, Tatas, and Burmah-Shell. The last mentioned were rather fortunate for they have received a walk over from Mahomedan Sporting of Calcutta, who have wired their inability to make the trip.

Secunderabad gave a fine display and had it not been for the ground condition which were foreign to them they would easily have turned the tables against their opponents as it was when they did find their feet Trades found it extremely difficult to dictate terms and were forced on the defensive.

Their crisp and accurate passing with the ability to kick the heavy ball hard and true, with inteHigent forward movements bore out the stamp of a capable side.

Trades played their usual game and each and everyone of their players pulled his weight when their side was fighting desperately to hold on to their first half lead.

Ramaswamy the sturdily built custodian of Secunderabad was the hero of the match. The crowd of spectators showed their appreciation of his splendid goalkeeping by cheering him at the interval while he walked off the field. His was truly a brilliant exhibition of goal-keeping. He displayed rare sense of judgment and anticipation to repeatedly foil his rivals of definite goals. The two goals which got past him were due to no fault of his for they would have beaten most custodians and gave him no chance whatsoever of saving.

The first quarter of play found Trades doing all the attacking with their rivals making occasional breakways which served of nuisance value. The rival goalkeeper Ramaswamy was the stumbling block in the path of Trades opening their account.

Laloo was foiled of scoring a certain goal by the opposing goalkeeper from a pass by Middlecoat. A few minutes later Bhimrao headed hard into the goal from a centre by Max Fernandes but the custodian saved well. Two minutes later Laloo missed another gilt-edged chance of scoring this time a positive sitter he skied the ball over the crossbar.

Secunderabad transferred play and Sanjiva was called upon to save on two occasions from shots by Elliah and Susay.

Thomas gave Trades the lead in the eighteenth minute when he scored with his left kick. Max Fernandes shot into goal and a defender headed the ball out and Thomas who received it crashed it into the corner of the goal leaving the goalie helpless.

Trades should have added another goal two minutes later when Parab essayed a long shot at goal which the goalie misjudged and it struck the horizontal and from the rebound Laloo shot again but the goalie punched out and Thomas missed scoring from close in.

Just before the interval Thomas strengthened Trades position when he netted after Frurall the opposing left back had slipped while he was about to clear the ball and before the left Thomas drove the ball into the corner half Noor Mohomed could tackle him of the net.

The teams retired for the break with the local side leading by two goals to nil.

After the resumption Secunderabad gave a much improved display and more than held their own against the Bombay League champions.

In the fourth minute Ramswamy the Secunderabad goale collapsed after he had collected a stinging shot from Max Fernandes but recovered after a few moments.

Midway through this half Susay failed to score from point blank range from a centre by Laik who was unable to shoot himeslf due to an injured foot.

Trades missed a couple of easy scoring chances Max and Bhimrao were the culprits. Thomas also threw away a capital chance of putting his side further ahead but he shot feebly along the ground and wide past the upright which the goalie failed to collect slipping in the process of doing so.

Ramaswamy effected a spectacular save when he rushed to intercept Max Fernandes who accepted a long pass from Middlecoat and had only the goalie to beat but before he could take a shot Ramaswamy dived at his feet and collected the ball to foil him.

The visitors in the last ten minutes of play made an all out attempt to force a draw but their efforts were in vain for the rival defenders proved stubborn.

In the last minute of play Susay made a fine run down the left flank cutting to the goal he evaded Narayan and Manuel but before he could shoot Manuel recovered and blocked his way.

The teams were as follows:

TRADES S.C.: Sanjiva; Manuel and Woodcock; Narayan, Middlecoat, and Govind; Bhimrao, Parab, Laloo, Thomas, M. Fernandes.

SECUNDERABAD XI: Ramaswamy; Aziz and Frurall; Patrick, Jamal, and Noor Mohommed; Elliah, Susay, Moin, Doraswamy and Laik.

REFEREE: P. S. Gopalan.

DON BOSCO'S HELD TO A DRAW

Ahmed Sailor Cup Football Final

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The Ahmed Sailor Inter-School's Final between Don Bosco H.S. and St. Stanislaus H.S. ended in draw each side scoring once this evening at the St. Xavier's ground, Parel.

St. Stanislaus were the better balanced team with Celino Rodrigues their left inner being the outstanding player for them.

Don Bosco who had hitherto given promising displays failed to live upto their reputation. They relied mainly on the indivdual efforts of Pakrasi.

Pakrasi gave Don Bosco's the lead in the very first minute of play and Celino Rodrigues equalised five minutes after the interval.

In the closing stages of the game both teams had their scoring chances but the rival custodians came to the rescue of their sides.

Earlier in the evening General Motors trounced Tata 'A' by six goals to nil in the Second Division of the Harwood League.

General Motors by virtue of this victory stand first in the section with BEST their nearest rivals a point behind with a game in hand against Tata 'A'. General Motors have completed all their fixtures and will now await the winners of this tie anxiously to decide their fate.

General Motors though playing without some of their regular players played well. While Tata's fielded only ten men. Roberts General Motors centre forward was in grand form he prouded Samuel with passes for three goals out of the four scored by him. General Motors lead by three goals at the interval scored by Samuel two and Santan one while after the interval Samuel two and Santan one were the scorers.

Earlier, in the evening in the H.V.M. Cup Tournament Kirkee Rangers from Poone and Blue Wizards were concerned in goalless draw.

SOUTH INDIAN HOCKEY TOURNAMENT FINAL

MADRAS, Sept. 24 (P.T.I.): The City Police Recreation Club won the Willingdon Cup in the South Indian Athletic Association Hockey Tournament here today, defeating Spencers Sports Club, a strong local team, by three goals to two in the final. The Police led by 2-1 at half time.

Madras Team Leaves For Bombay

MADRAS, Sept. 25 (PTI): The Grasshoppers, a strong Madras combination left for Bombay tonight by the Bombay Mail to take part in the Rovers Cup Football Tournament.

NATIONAL CONFERENCE RESOLUTION

(Continued from page 1)

sue or an ominous prospect of the future but it has been a death-dealing reality being victims of wanton aggressions ourselves.

"We know that our principles of freedom, humanism and peace have brought upon our people the wrath of Pakistan. The governing feudal lords of Pakistan look upon our vast territories and rich potentialities as fertile pastures for satiating their land hunger, and as rich colonial areas for their future aggrandisement. These inner motives they conceal under the holy banner of Islam They appeal in the name of the two nations theory, employing this as a ruse for exciting their own general masses of the people and also to strike a sympathetic note in the hearts of the people of Kashmir."

THE STRUGGLE

Reviewing the struggle of National Conference under the inspiring leadership of Sheikh Abdullah, the resolution said: "We have successfully withstood all onslaughts. The enemies on our way were imperialism with princely autocracy as its weapon, religious reaction with disruptive demands for division and vested interests with their acquisitive anti-social attitudes.

"All through the period of our struggle we have evolved a programme of action in pursuit of our basic equalitarian convictions and we have grown with the determination to exist as free people with unfettered rights to determine our destiny. Today, when grave dangers for our existence once again loom on the horizon, we reiterate our grim resolve to resist them with all our might."

THEIR POLICY

Continuing, the resolution said: "When Sher-i-Kashmir on his release declared the policy of the National Conference as "freedom before accession" purporting that only free people could take a decision about their future, Pakistan got alarmed at this democratic assertion and resorted to full blast aggression wanting to grab our country, by force. Once again our love of freedom cost us dearly; A storm of destruction was let loose on our country by marauders from Pakistan.

"But a deathless spirit of defence was inspired by our determination for freedom. Armed with the strength of our ideals the National Conference rose to the emergency and formed the Government with Sher-i-Kashmir as the head of the administration. Once again India came to our aid in response to our call.

"Our accession offer was accepted, subject to the final ratification by the people. The National Conference records the respect of all Kashmir Patriots which such an attitude evokes in the heart of every democrat."

THE PLEDGE

Recalling the decisions taken at the Srinagar Convention, the resolution said: "Time and again when we reiterate our inalienable right to weld our own future on the pattern of our own plan—"New Kashmir"—India has shown respect for our rights in conceding the sovereign rights of our national assembly and making accession in respect to the three Federal subjects only.

"Therefore the All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference reaffirming the stand of the Convention reiterates the pledge to stand by the resolve to march forward with India bound in common destiny towards the common goal. Nobody will of course deny that ugly communal elements keep raising their head in India as well, challenging the democratic forces. But the light of tolerance and freedom lit by Gandhiji makes India a land of promise where secular democracy is held as an ideal to strive for."

FRUITLESS APPEAL

After recording its appreciation of the spirit of its workers who "have successfully faced the enemy at the front and the disruptive communal elements at home", the resolution said, "But we cannot afford to forget that hard times lie ahead of us. The National Conference calls upon every one to be aware of the gravity of the national crisis which stares the country in the face today. It was in pursuit of a peaceful solution that we appealed to the good offices of the United Nations organisation. It was yet another means of reiterating the resolve of our people to seek justice through peace.

"Yet for nearly 21 months the people of Kashmir have waited for the naming of the culprit, the aggressor. That has so far been clearly avoided in spite of the fact that the whole world knows that Pakistan confessed its own guilt as seen as the United Nations commission arrived."

"The All-Jammu and Kashmir National Conference, therefore, views the suggestion for arbitration now put forward with grave alarm as yet another device to deny justice to the people of Kashmir and considers it merely as a move to appease the aggressor. The history of the creation of Pakistan an imperialist manoeuvre for weakening the freedom movement surging in the Indian sub-continent, and for undermining the anti-imperialist forces in Asia through the division of India, lends further strength to our misgivings and doubts.

NEVER, NEVER

"There as custodian of the destiny of four million people of Jammu and Kashmir, the National Conference wishes to state emphatically that under no circumstances whatsoever can it surrender the right of the people to take free decision about the future of our country. We cannot resort to any blind alley methods of settling life and death issues by lottery. Leaving the dispensation of justice to arbitration dependent upon the whims of any single individual, however highly placed in exchange for the inalienable rights of our own people will be tantamount to making ourselves criminals before coming generation."

PLEA TO WORLD

Appealing to all freedom-loving peoples of the whole world to "lend their moral and material support to the cause, the Conference said: "Our cause is the cause of a people who are conscious of their own rights as aspirants to true freedom, and who are equally conscious of their duties to the greater cause of world peace.

"Therefore, in demanding from all fellow democrats their support for our right to free existence we declare our total refusal to be made the spring board of power politics or be reduced to pawns in international racketeering."

Paying its homage to "martyrs of fanaticism, autocracy and aggression" the Conference recorded its respect to "Mahatma Gandhi, the saint of human rights", and said: "As martyr to a communal fanatic's bullet, he lit the flame of humanism which will eternally illumine the path of mankind from darkness into light."

By another resolution, the Conference conveyed its greetings to the "valiant fighters for Pathanistan" under the leadership of Badshah Khan and said: "Today those very rulers of Pakistan who are at war with us in the name of peace and fraternity for which Islam stands, those very champions of Islam have become your captors, throwing you in jails and shooting your comrades to choke the voice of democracy and peace. We wish you victory and freedom."

RAIL WORKERS' GRIEVANCES

Mr. Guruswamy Urges Early Relief

(From Our Correspondent).

VELLORE, Sept. 25.

"The prevailing high prices in the country have made the Central Pay Commission's recommendations quite out of date and several anomalies and injustices arising therefrom demand for immediate rectification, observed Mr. S. Guruswami, General Secretary of the All-India Railwaymen's Federation and leader of the Negotiating Committee of the Union of Posts and Telegraphs workers presiding over the second annual conference of the Union's Madras circle here today.

In order to avoid misunderstandings and to ensure maximum co-operation in the common interests of the country, Mr. Guruswami felt that closer association between the managements and organised Labour was necessary.

Commenting on the rail workers' grievances, Mr. Guruswami said that the men on pre-1931 services especially those blocked on the same pay for several years and the post-1931 entrants whose pay was determined by the adjudicator's award were the worst sufferers in the matter of fixation of initial pay.

The Government were inordinately delaying redressal of these grievances making the present economic difficulties an excuse. Even in the matter of dearness allowance, neither were the price level brought down nor relief given according to the Central Pay Commission recommendations.

In the matter of affording educational assistance, confirmation of temporary staff, rationalisation of pensionary benefits, constitution of Whitley Councils, and the extension of housing relief for crowded cities, the Government were taking unduly long time in implementing the Pay Commission's recommendations. The realignment scheme proposed by the Government was bound to have a serious effect on the structure of the Unions and it should be thoroughly examined so that the unity so far secured might not be nullified.

A-BOMB HYSTERIA

(Continued from Page 1)

delegation, is playing an important part in attempts to bring about an atomic agreement.

He is understood to have suggested to representative delegations here that the deadlock in the Atomic Energy Commission be ended by referring to the International Law Commission the record of discussions in the Atomic Commission, including the "majority" plan and the Soviet plan for international control.

The United States plan is based on unfettered international inspection. The Soviet demand is for "unconditional prohibition of atomic weapons, rigid international control and destruction of existing atomic bombs."

NEWSPAPER HYSTERIA

Newspapers meanwhile continue to highlight the "atomic danger" from every possible angle. Individual papers sometimes carry as many as a dozen articles from different writers on this topic. Photographs picturising a synthetic atom bomb attack on Manhattan, the heart of New York, have been published.

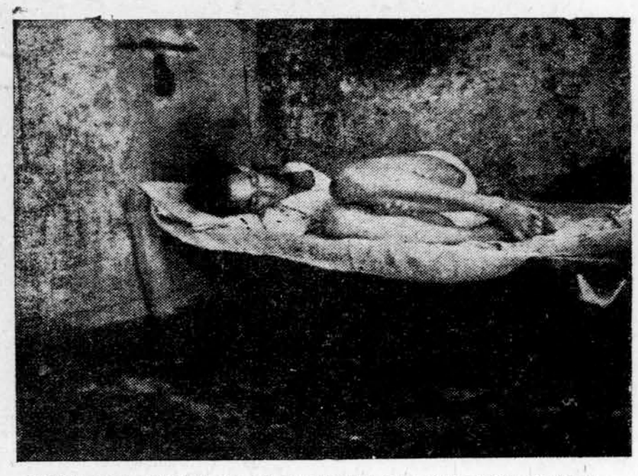
Demands have been made that the Pentagon, seat of the U. S. military chiefs, should be immediately dispersed as it is described as providing too valuable and concentrated a target for a sudden attack.

R

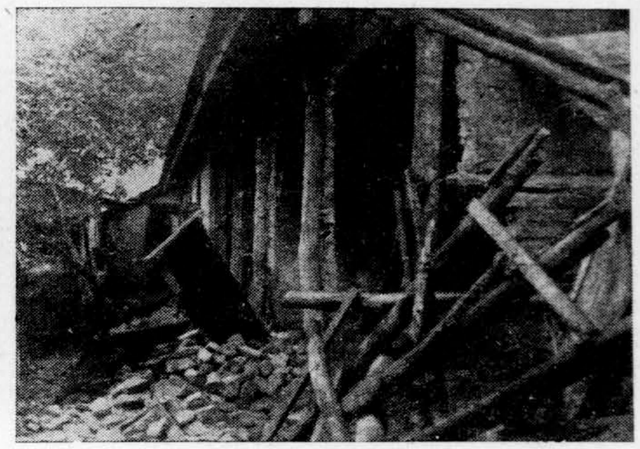
LAPSED RATION QUOTA

CARDHOLDERS in the Bombay rationed area, who have been unable to draw their rations for the 38th rationing week i.e. week ending Saturday, September 24, 1949, due to the flooding or break down of transport services, can draw their lapsed quota of foodgrains rations during the current week i.e. from Sunday, September 25 to Saturday, October 1, 1949. All the Authorised ration shop keepers including Government Grain Shops are instructed to issue lapsed quota of rations to such cardholders during the current week, under separate Cash memos.

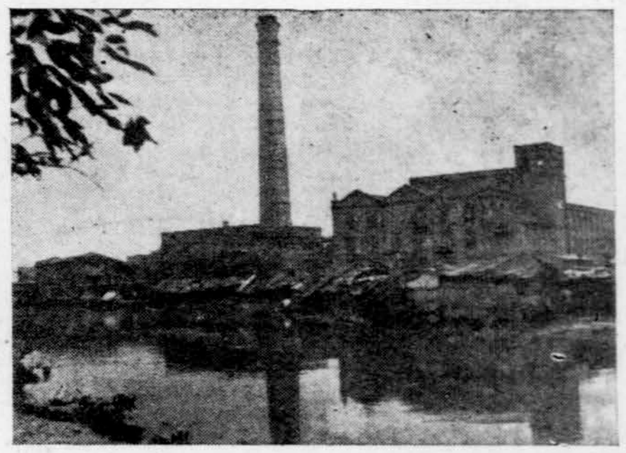
A LAST LOOK AT RAIN-SOAKED BOMBAY CITY



Flood water creeps in one of the chowkis as a mill worker sleeps in the chawl unaware of it.



A chawl near the Tulsi Pipe road collapsed on Friday night due to heavy rains.



Huts near the mill at Tulsi Pipe Road (Elphinstone road) were flooded. Mill workers living there lost all their belongings.

WANT TO GATHER WOOL?

LONDON, (By Air Mail): Rock wool, a valuable new material developed by a North England firm after two years of experiments, will soon be available for export, according to an announcement by the manufacturers.

This material, evolved from limestone and other silicious rocks, is a fine woolly substance which is a first-class thermal and sound insulator, and is fire and vermin proof.

The manufacturers believe that the wool would be used primarily in thermal insulation, but that it would soon also serve as a heat conserver in all building construction.

A BRIBE FOR LEADERSHIP

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 25. The Government of Pakistan have now announced that a total of 40,000 tons of surplus wheat will be exported to the deficit Muslim countries of the Middle East.

Out of this quantity, Iran has already received 5,000 tons while more are being shipped. The remaining quantity will be despatched to Turkey and other neighbouring Muslim countries — negotiations for which are now progressing. Pakistan has taken this decision probably to win the goodwill of these countries in order to become leader of all the Muslim countries of the world.

It will be recalled, formerly all the surplus Pakistan wheat was being exported to India; who not only got it cheaper than from other countries of the world but the quality of Pakistan wheat was far better in comparison to those supplied by other countries.

MAHATMA'S WORK AT NOAKHALI

Prof. Bose Explains Purpose

PATNA, Sept. 25 (PTI): Professor Nirmal Kumar Bose, Mahatma Gandhi's Private Secretary at Noakhali and Bihar, addressing a public meeting last evening held under the auspices of the Gandhi Sarvodaya Sangh narrated and explained in detail the nature and purpose of Mahatma Gandhi's work at Noakhali.

Mahatma Gandhi, Prof. Bose said, wanted to know the truth as a whole, and find a solution to the Hindu-Muslim problem even under the then grave conditions and to demonstrate to the Muslims that he was not their enemy. He sought to win them over so that they themselves stood for the freedom of thought and worship. He was not prepared to concede that the Hindus and Muslims could not live together.

Mahatma Gandhi also wanted to instil in the people the death-defying spirit to uphold his faith. He wanted the Hindus to go back to their homes and to live among the Muslims.

Prof. Bose said, that in Noakhali Mahatma Gandhi found out that the bad elements among Muslims had gained ascendancy over the good and he tried to see that the latter asserted themselves for the common good.

On the other hand he advised the Hindus to pay off their debts to the Muslims of Noakhali who were mostly poor people and had for a long been exploited by the former. He wanted the Hindu to act in such a manner as to make the Muslims look upon him not as a person believing in a particular faith, but as a person whose presence was beneficial to the community as a whole.

Impossible To Force Exchange

PAKISTAN'S MOVE DOOMED

Bank Of England Will Not Interfere

LONDON, September 25 (PTI-Reuter)

THERE were grave doubts in London this morning weather Pakistan could succeed in her reported intention to enforce monetary exchange with India "through sterling". According to hints from Karachi, Pakistan intended to try to do this as long as the Indian Reserve Bank does not accept Pakistan's new exchange rate.

Eastern banking quarters presumed it to mean that Pakistan would want India to effect payments between India and Pakistan in London. Bankers said, however that if Pakistan could not force India to recognise the new rate in India they failed to see how Pakistan could force India to recognise it in London.

It can be stated that the Bank of England would not dream of putting pressure on either party.

Initial reaction in authoritative London quarters to Pakistan's action was simply surprise.

NO PROTEST

But there has been no question of protest. Britain has no more right to protest against what Pakistan has done than Pakistan could protest against what Britain has done.

New Zealand more than a year ago raised her rate against, sterling and the Australian pound without a moment's warning to either Britain or Australia, though she has the closest and friendliest relations with both countries.

Present attitude of all responsible quarters in London is simply a most fervent hope that India and Pakistan will settle their dispute at the earliest possible moment, for fear of its leading to results going far beyond even the most important trading matters.

The extent of present exchange transactions between Pakistan and Britain cannot yet be precisely known, since banks and traders are allowed some time in which to report the transactions.

Bankers, however, today had every reason to believe that transactions have been very small during the past week, since businessmen have been too bewildered to operate.

EXPORTS SMALL

Exchange transactions connected with Pakistan's exports have obviously been small, since there has been something like a standstill on new export purchases from Pakistan, pending clarifications of the exchange position.

It appeared also that financial transfers had been small. Biggest uncertainty in the outlook—which may in fact decide the question—is whether they will remain small.

The Economist wrote yesterday: "Since the two currencies are virtually interchangeable and the frontier is wholly devoid of effective exchange control, a situation has been created which obviously cannot endure for more than a very short time".

Ordinarily that view would be reinforced by Pakistan's peculiar frontiers, which would make it almost uniquely difficult to enforce exchange control on withdrawals of money from Pakistan. On the other hand, the two currencies are not completely interchangeable, since in some black market transactions the Pakistan rupee has commanded a moderate premium over the Indian rupee, though nothing like the present premium.

PREMIUM ON RUPEE

This moderate premium before sterling devaluation was ascribed to Pakistan's present benefit from the sellers market in her raw material surpluses and the differing internal economies and economic policies.

Money would thus leave Pakistan for the same reason as money left Britain before the devaluation, namely that it would be on the odds to nothing. Since the one certainty is that the Pakistan rupee is not going to be raised any higher than at present owners of such money would reckon that they could not love anything, while if Pakistan ever did come into line with the rest of the Sterling Area, they would make 44 per cent profit overnight.

CAPITAL WITHDRAWAL

Pakistani assurances of maintaining the present rate would be taken with the memory that there was no lack of similar assurances about sterling, including many from the Chancellor of the Exchequer himself.

Even if these assurances were fully accepted, the withdrawers of capital would reckon that they had a second chance of making some profit, though a smaller one, in the event of the devaluation of sterling, and hence of the Indian rupee, being to some extent reversed.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer has said that a change, if any would be upward, though the intention is to hold the present rate.

London bankers, however, pointed out today that Pakistan may differ from all other countries in this respect. They felt that Muslims in Pakistan would not on any account try to export their capital at the present juncture, for reasons which transcend any considerations of prospective profit.

INTENSE PRESSURE

Even Switzerland, Belgium and Italy who were creditors of all Europe and had huge gold reserves, have to some extent had to bow to the storm of sterling devaluation. Otherwise their reserves would probably have been cleaned out even faster than Britain's were cleaned out when sterling became so recognisedly overvalued.

Admitting all the peculiarities of Pakistan's position, bankers doubted whether Pakistan could succeed where these countries had failed. At least one message from New York last night quoted Wall Street circles as speculating that the evaluation of sterling might eventually force a partial devaluation even of the United States dollar.

It was regarded as self-evident that the Pakistan rupee would come under intense economic pressure. So much so one British official speaking in purely a personal capacity, said that when the news of Pakistan's unchanged rate came through, he could only suppose that Pakistan had some important sterling payments to make and wanted to hold the rate temporarily until she had made them.

No such payments are known, however, and nothing of the sort has been suggested from Pakistan.

DOLLAR PRICES

It was in this light also that London took some Pakistani suggestions that Pakistan has done the Sterling Area's Dollar Pool a favour on the ground that her unchanged rate will tend to maintain her dollar earnings.

It was pointed out in London that dollar earnings depend on the dollar prices that can be obtained and not on the conversion of these dollar prices into other currencies whether devalued sterling and Indian rupees or undevalued Pakistan rupees.

MR. N. M. KAMTE FOR U. K.

To Study Police Organisation

BOMBAY, Sunday: Mr. N. M. Kamte, I. P. who recently handed over charge of the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay Province to Mr. M. M. Chudasama I.P., flew to the United Kingdom by a special plane in the early hours of the morning.

Mr. Kamte has gone to Europe for studying police organisation. He will also visit the U.S.A. for the same purpose.

Mr. Kamte was seen off at the Santa Cruz airport by several distinguished persons and police officers including the Deputy Commissioners, Messers J. D. Nagarwalla, A. G. Rajadhyaksha, W. H. Taylor and M. G. Wagh, Additional Assistant to the I. G. P.-in-charge Provincial Anti-Corruption Branch, Poona.

His Highness the Maharaja Gaekwar of Baroda also proceeded by the same plane.

A CIRCULAR TO C. P. HOTEL KEEPERS

NAGPUR, Sept. 25 (U.P.I.): It is reliably understood that the Deputy Commissioners in the Province would shortly issue a circular to the hotel-owners to prepare the stuff needed for the absolute requirements of the consumers in order to render a valuable aid in the battle of food by eradicating at least at a part of food wastage.

The Reputy Commissioners would impress upon the hotel-owners that in the present stage of food crisis "Save More Food" campaign which has assumed a supreme importance should also be launched by them.

DAMPER TO ATOM MANIACS

(From Our Correspondent)

LONDON, Sept. 25: The news that Russia now has the atom bomb came as a shock to Londoners though there was no visible sign of excitement. Only the Prime Minister had advance news.

The Communists here welcome the development. The "Daily Worker" says it will hearten the fighters for peace and restrain the atom maniacs. Mr. Harry Pollitt, the Secretary of the Communist Party opines that it is a big blow at the warmongers.

Mr. Zilliacus, Independent Labour member hopes that America may disabuse itself of the idea that because it has the atom bomb, it can dictate to the rest of the world.

The immediate result of the Russian explosion may be a closer sharing of the atomic secrets between the U.S.A. and Britain, the storing of the atom bombs in England, and replacement of American B 29 bombers in Britain by B 50 planes designed to carry atom bombs for long distances.

The news will also have an impact on this week's devaluation debate. The chances of the Government having the general elections in December is also definitely increased.

PAKISTAN EXTERNS MUNICIPAL OFFICER

Alleged Spying For India

(From Our Correspondent)

KARACHI, Sept. 25: On the charge that he was an Agent of the Government of India passing out important information to the authorities in India, Mr. Nebhraj Kripalani, Chief Officer of the Mirpurkhas Municipality for the past many years, has been served with a notice by the Sind Government to leave Pakistan forthwith.

Accordingly, Mr. Nebhraj had to leave his place within 24 hours under Police vigilence and brought to Karachi wherefrom he left for Bombay along with his family members.

TIME FOR CONCERTED ACTION HAS COME

Mr. M. P. Patil On How To Observe Saptaha This Year

BOMBAY, Sunday.

MR. M. P. Patil, Minister for Forests and Agriculture, has appealed to all, particularly to villagers, to observe the coming Gram Sudhar Saptaha by the sweat of their brow. The Government of Bombay has decided, the Minister says, that until the food problem is solved that is during 1949, 1950 and 1951 the Gram Sudhar Spataha should be devoted entirely to the promotion of the Grow More Food drive.

The main plank of the work during the coming Saptah should be an increased production of organic manures like farm yard manure, compost and night soil manure.

The appeal says: For the second year in succession, the Gram Sudhar Saptaha will be observed in our Province, beginning from the Mahatma Gandhi Jayanti on October 2 and ending on October 8, 1949. Last year the programme related to many aspects of rural development and incidentally also to increasing food production.

There, was, then, urgency about selving the food problem, but no deadline had been laid down before which the problem was to be selved, whatever the difficulties that might have to be encountered. As is well known, the deadline now decided upon by the Government of India is the end of 1951.

POOR SOILS

"The Government has, therefore, decided that until the food problem is solved, that is, during 1949, 1950 and 1951, the Gram Sudhar Saptaha should be devoted entirely to the promotion of the Grow More Food drive.

"Increasing the production of organic manures like farm yard manure, compost and night soil manure should be the main plank of our work during the Saptaha. Our soils are poor in nitrogen and organic matter and it is no exaggeration to say that if all the available resources of producing organic manures are fully tapped our production would increase so substantial that we will have broken the back of the enemy—food deficit—in this Food War, and only mopping up operations will remain to be carried out.

In each village, the programme for the Sapatha is to be carried out by the Village Food Production Committee. On October 2, the Sapatha should in augurated by holding a general meeting, Prabhat Pheri, flag salutation etc., in each village. The importance and urgency of stepping up food production and the various concessions offered by the Government in this regard should be explained to the cultivators.

On the first day itself, the proper method of preparing compost manure and preparing good farm yard manure should be explained. Actual demonstration of the methods advocated should be held simultaneously if possible; if not, the demonstration should be held as early as possible during the Saptaha.

CLEANER VILLAGES

There is plenty of useless and even harmful green matter growing in the villages at this time the year. It should be cut and collected for compost making. Where there are forests nearby, the supply of suitable green matter would be abundant. Even elsewhere, weeds and shrubs which prevent the growth of good grass would give enough quantities of green matter and if this is remover it will have a beneficial effect on the grazing grounds also.

Suitable material for being used as bedding for cattle should also be collected during the day. In the evening, the cattle sheds shoul be covered with this material.

"On every morning during the Saptaha, compost pits should be dug and village refuse collected and filled in the pits together with the cattle bedding soaked with urine and green matter cut and collected. At the end of the Saptaha, the villages should clean and tidy and all villagers should have learnt the proper methods of compost making and preparing farm yard manure.

TRENCH LATRINES

"Wherever possible schemes for trench latrines should be worked out during the Saptaha. The members of the Village Food Production Committees as wel as primary school teachers and village officers should personally inspect the work done by the villagers every morning and should personally inspect the work done by the villagers every morning and should themselves set an example to the doubters by doing the work for them.

"Careful cultivation, if practised universally, will also make a very substantial contribution to the country's food bowl. The principal item in cultivation which is often neglected is weeding. Community weeding by villagers will be very useful. Women who cannot undertake heavy manual labour like digging compost pits can do this important work during the Saptaha.

"This year the Gram Sudhar Saptaha should be devoted to physical work for increasing food production. Preaching and propaganda must now give place to getting busy with the actual job.

"I appeal to all, particularly the villagers, to observe the Gram Sudhar Sapataha by the sweat of their brow."

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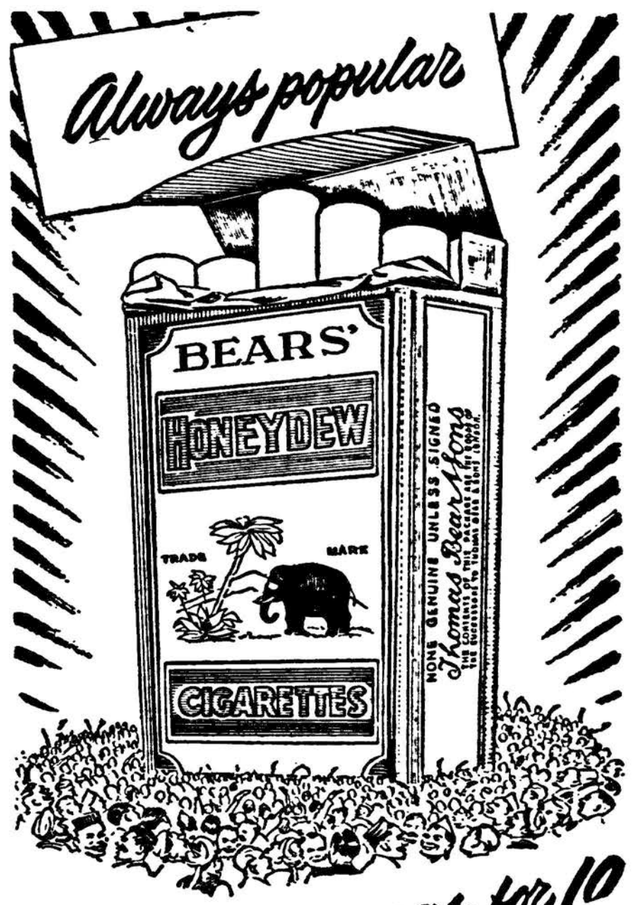

Our London Letter

BRITAIN SUFFERS FROM DEVALUATION HANG-OVER

"Mad Monday" Scenes In London

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT)

LONDON.

We are still under the influence of devaluation hang-over. The minds of men and women are too confused to fully realise the implications of the drastic step. All sorts of questions are being asked, but very few answered satisfactorily.

Sir Stafford Cripps, who for months protested that only over his dead body would he permit devaluation to occur, refuses to use the word devaluation. The word devaluation does not exist so far he is concerned. He did not use it in his broadcast. And at this afternoon's press conference he said he would like to use the word adjustment.

PRESS COMMENTS

The Socialist "Daily Herald" also avoided the word devaluation. These attitudes, observes the "Evening News" are evidence of the deep sense of repugnance which this necessity has created in the minds of the Government. The "Manchester Guardian" protests that the decision to devalue the sterling has not been forced on us by other Governments. It is undoubtedly true that the decision to devalue was taken in July before the Washington talks, and that hard realities of the situation influenced the Government. But even the "Daily Telegraph" admits that the Chancellor has been subjected to pressure by other people. The "Evening News" goes further and calls the devaluation "a retreat and a shortening of the front in face of the hard pressure". Indeed but for outside persuasion or pressure the story of the pound might have been different. But if the devaluation serves its purpose, it would not matter whether it was adopted willingly or under pressure. And the success or failure of the devaluation will not be known for at least six months.

THE OBJECT

The object of the devaluation is to sell more goods to America and Canada and thus reduce the dollar gap. The devaluation will make sterling area goods cheaper in dollar areas and thus attract more buyers. It is true if Britain were to sell the same quantity of goods as at present she would actually earn less dollars. She would have to sell two-fifths more to earn even the present amount of dollars. But it is expected in view of the fact that the goods would be very cheap and that America has promised to ease Customs rules it would be possible for Britain to sell much more. But Britain will have to sell goods worth £285 a year before she can hope to pay her way in dollars.

If the position was confined to selling to America things might not look very tough. The trouble is that Britain buys quite a lot from America and Canada. Wheat, cotton, tobacco, metals, which Britain buys from America, will under the new rate of exchange cost a good many more dollars.

PRICES WILL BE UP

Some of the imports might be reduced. But if they are reduced the prices of things in short supply will rise. Already the price of bread has been increased from 4½d. to 6d. This will hit the common man who consumes good quantity of bread. Other things will also go up but not in the immediate present. There are 18 months stocks of tobacco and 10 months' stocks of cotton. But the cost of living will be affected. It may rise progressively instead of in one sweep but it will rise. But even though the cost of living will go up there will be no corresponding increase in wages. It is argued an increase in wages will offset the advantages of devaluation. But can a discontented worker be expected to redouble his effort and increase the output.

The Trade Union leaders are of course, determined not to let down the Labour Government. But not many in the rank and file share their determination. Yet the worker knows that if the Labour Government were thrown out, the Tories would not only retain present restrictions, but also slash social services which Mr. Attlee's Government is determined to maintain at all costs. With the advent of the Tories there will be unemployment and the resultant misery.

During my recent tour of industrial areas I met an important officer, who had served in India, openly advocating "prosperity" through unemployment. He was as callous to the sufferings of his countrymen as he was to the sufferings of Indian workers. The present moment is, indeed, one of trial both for the workers and the Labour Government.

It is a moment of supreme trial for the whole country. Sir Stafford Cripps is anxious to spread the sacrifices, demanded by the present situation, over the entire population. If all sections of the people will play the game Britain may yet come out of the ordeal with flying colour. But there are unsocial elements who would like to take advantage of the present stress to push forward their own interests.

"MAD MONDAY"

The first reaction of the devaluation has been gold boom. The Stock Exchange was of course closed on Monday but brokers, jobbers and clerks crowded into the street and did roaring business. Tens of millions of pounds were added to the market value of gold mining, oil and industrial shares. The noise in the street was terrific. Prices were shouted from one end of the street to the other. It was the biggest street market since before the war. When the shouting died down at the end of the day £150 million had been added to share prices since the wildest boom since 1931. The day has been not inappropriately called "MAD MONDAY" for indeed blocks changed hands on a nod of the head like cattle being knocked down in an auction ring. The rise in industrials is said to reflect the City's confidence that devaluation will increase dollar earnings. Austins, Fords and Standards were all marked up to more than two shillings. And even textiles, where a possibly higher dollar price for cotton might be expected to reduce profits, there were sharp rises. Patons, Baldwin shares were marked five shillings higher. Lancashire cotton put on a shilling. These movements are in the nature of instinctive reactions. There will be soon second thoughts and different reactions to devaluation.

PRICES WILL GO UP

The organised Labour's reaction to devaluation has not been very happy. The worker has been told that the devaluation will affect only the price of bread. But he knows that many other items of daily use will be affected. Prices of dollar goods will rise and purchase will be cut. Prices of domestic goods will rise so that the home consumer is choked off and more made available for dollar markets. Eight hundred N.U.R. delegates, speaking for 50,000 railwaymen have already ignored the appeal of Sir Stafford Cripps for wage freeze, decided on "go-low" policy. One of the leaders, Bidwell, was applauded, when he said, "All this flippant talk about sharing the devaluation burden equally has nothing on the Snowden and MacDonald betrayal of 1931. We have nothing to share". It will be remembered that in August 1931 the Labour Government resigned and Ramsay MacDonald formed a National Government with Phillip Snowden as Chancellor. In September Britain went off the Gold Standard. The T.U.C. were not told and complained bitterly of the "betrayal."

"We have got to turn on the pressure", said another speaker. "Let us be on the offensive and not defensive", urged another. It is a true that not all the workers want to be tough with the Labour Government. The large majority still want to give their support to it. Yet, if the cost of living goes up the Government will have to do something about the wages or face disaster.

FOODGRAIN PRICES STATIONARY

Hapur Market Review

(From Our Correspondent)

HAPUR, Friday.

Forward markets opened today after a break of four days with an appreciable gum in prices. There has been since this morning very heavy and strong speculative bulls manipulations.

In the forward section, gur has scored a heavy gain since yesterday when Fagan had opened a thRs. 12-1. Presently Fagan is quoted at Rs. 12-9. Silver is presently quoted at Rs. 157-6 and gold at Rs. 110 against Rs. 153-6 and Rs. 108 quoted last week end.

Bardana is also affected seriously on Pakistan's refusal to devalue rupee simultaneously with India. There has been a sharp advance in Bardana pricehs which are now quoted at Rs. 113 for Mangsir and Rs. 130 for Sept. and March against Rs. 107 and Rs. 125 quoted last weekend.

There has been a sharp advance in Khandsari prices now quoted at Rs. 40 to Rs. 45 per mound. There should have been a corresponding advance in crystal sugar prices also but for the fact that crystal sales on behalf of consumers cooperative society in Hapur has somewhat eased the situation. Open market crystal is quoted at Rs. 45 to Rs. 47-8 per maund. Ready gur is quoted at Rs. 21-8 to Rs. 19-8 with no arrivals and poor stock is put at 6500 mds.

Foodgrain prices have remained unchanged. With the introduction of total rationing open markets in rationed grains have been closed. Some refugees taking advantage of the Government's leinent attitude are selling rationed grains at prices which are higher than former open market prices.

Imported goods and medicines particularly from the dollar area have recorded a sharp advance in prices. Commodities have gone under ground as the dealers still do not know what gain they would be able to harvest.

IMPERIAL BANK OF INDIA

Statement Of Affairs

BOMBAY, Sunday.

The following is a statement of the affairs of the Imperial Bank of India as on September 16, 1949:

Liabilities: Capital: Authorised—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 11,25,00,000. Issued and Subscribed—2,25,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, 11,25,00,000. Called up—75,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid 3,75,00,000 1,50,000 shares of Rs. 500 each, Rs. 125 paid, 1,87,50,000. Rs. 5,6250,000. Reserve Liability of shareholders—Rs. 375 per share on 1,50,000 shares Rs. 5,6250,000. Reserve Fund Rs. 6,30,000,00 Fixed Deposit, Savings Bank, Current and other Accounts, Rs. 267,31,70,000. Loans against Securities per contra nil Acceptances for Constituents nil. Sudries Rs. 1,25,76,000 Rs. 280,49,96,000.

Assets Investments:— Government Securities, Rs. 114,25,97,000. Other authorised investments. Rs. 11.0705000 Rs. 125,33,02,000. Advances Loans, Rs. 20,29, 04,000. Cash credits and overdrafts, Rs. 65,62,20,000. Bills discounted and Purchased, Rs. 4,92,16,000. Rs. 90.83,40,000. Liabilities of Constituent for Acceptances per contra nil. Dead Stock Rs. 1,58,61,000. Sundries Rs. 1,24,62,000. Bullion nil, Cash;—In hand and with the Reserve Bank of India Rs. 44,17,30,000. Balances with other Banks Rs. 17,33.01,000. Rs. 61,50,31,000. Rs. 280.49,96,000.

Jute Quota To Iraq

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25, (UPI): The Government of India has decided to allot a quota of 2,250 tons of jute goods for Iraq for the half-year ending December 25.

WHOLESALE PRICES INDEX

Rise Of 0.2 Per Cent

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (PTI): Wholesale prices in India, as measured by the official index, witnessed a rise of 0.2 per cent during the week ended September 10, 1949. The index which stood at 392.5 (base: year ended August 1939-100) was 1.0 per cent higher as compared with the corresponding week of last month and three per cent more than a year ago.

Among "foodstuffs", items which recorded significant changes during the week were, wheat and gram (minus 2 per cent each) gur (plus 4 per cent) and dal (minus 3 per cent). On the whole, the group index was 0.1 per cent higher at 415.2.

Increases in the prices of jute raw (2 per cent), hides raw (11 per cent) and silk raw (3 per cent) were responsible for a rise of 0.3 per cent in the index for industrial raw materials' which stood at 467.1 during the week. Manganese ore and gingelly seed declined by 5 and 4 per cent respectively.

Despite fall in the prices of til oil (minus 9 per cent) linseed oil and brass (minus 2 per cent each) semi-manufacturers' showed a slight rise of 0.1 per cent to 336.8, owing mainly to increases in cow-hides and gingelly cake of the order of two per cent each.

An advance in "manfuactures" of 0.2 per cent to 50.3 was due to an increase in jute manufactures (2 per cent) as against a decline of 2 per cent in glass prices.

In the "miscellaneous" group, an increase in the price of tobacco-leaf (3 per cent) raised the group index by 0.5 per cent to 529.3, notwithstanding falls in betelnuts (minus six per cent) and cashewnuts (minus 2 per cent).

DYES AND CHEMICALS

Market report of Dyes & Chemicals from CHATRABHUJ K. MAVJI.

SAPTHOLS BARREL PACKING	Rs.
CAS	8/12
CBO	13/8
CSW	13/8
CBS	12/-
CSG	17/12
Fast Scarlet CKRC Base	9/-
" Scarlet CKR Base	10/8
" Red CB Base	12/-
" Garnet CKGBC Base	4/12
" Red CKCR Base	14/-
" Yellow CGC Base	8/4
" Cornith CB Base	8/8
" Orange CGC Base	10/4
" Orange CKGR	8/-
" Bordeaux CGP Base	14/-
" Bordeaux OGP Salt	6/-
" Scarlet CKR Salt	4/-
" Blue CB Salt	4/-
DIRECT COLOURS	
Direct Black Extra	4/4
" Green Extra	4/12
" Violet Extra	5/-
" Yellow 4GL	11/-
" Sky Blue Extra	8/-
" Rubin	6/-
" Orange Extra	7/8
" Brown	4/8
Diazo Black Extra	5/-
Chrysophenine G Extra	11/-
Benzopurprine 4B	4/8
Congo Red H Dark	4/4
Tarquoise Blue G	13/-
Delta Purpurine 5B Conc.	11/-
SULPHUR COLOURS	
Sulphur Black 692	2/8
Sulphur Black 992	2/4
Sulphur Black HK Grains	2/8
Hydrosulphite of Soda	3/-
Bisulphite of Soda	50/-
Turkey Red Oil	45/-
Monopol Napthol Soap	45/-
Saitric Acid	160/-
Soda Bicarb	19/8
Soda Ash Light USA	19/8
Ammonia Bycarb Powder	48/-
Ammonia Chloride	35/-
White Sugar of Lead	125/-
Brown Sugar of Lead	110/-
Tri Sodium Phosphate	42/-
Bleaching Powder	21/-
Alizarine 20 p.c. Paste	151/-
Alizarine 100 p.c. Powder	8/-
Methylene Blue Extra	6/8/-
Mentanil Yellow Elephant	3/-
Mentanil Yellow Extra	5/8
Methyl Violet Lumps	4/8
Punkaj Magenta MCK Lumps	8/-
Magenta Extra O	9/-
Diamond Green	7/-
Bismark Brown Extra	4/-
Chrosodine Extra	4/-
Malaclite Green Crys.	7/-
Auramine Extra	6/8
Acid Orange Extra	3/-
Acid Scarlet	5/-
Kumkum Scarlet	6/8
Rhodamine B Extra 500 p.c.	20/-
Soap Green	20/-
VAT FAST DYES	
Vat Blue CCD Powder	36/-
Vat Blue RSN Powder	41/8
Vat Blue Dark Blue BO	29/-
Vat Blue Brlt. Green B900	35/-
Vat Blue Brlt. Green 2100 Powder	90/-
Vat Blue Brlt. Green B 3200	145/-
Vat Megenta B Powder	40/-
Yellow 5G	45/-
Vat Olive Green B Powder	18/-
Vat Olive Gray Powder	18/-
Vat Red Brown	18/-
Vat Violet 4R Powder	65/-
Vat Violet 2R	75/-
Vat Pink R	70/-
PRINTING COLOURS	
Printosol O Conc.	18/-
Printosol CO 4B	17/8
Golden Yellow	60/-
Printosol Green Paste	45/-
Rapid Red	13/8
Orange	15/-
Yellow	15/-
Sodium Sulphide English	35/-
Sodium Sulphide Indian Small	33/-
Sulphate of Alumina (Pure)	18/8
Aniline Salt	1/2
Bichromate of Potash	140/-
Bichromate of Soda	80/-
Caustic Soda 1 lb. pkg.	0/6/6
Caustic Soda 450 lbs. pkg.	37/-
Acetic Acid	1/-
Formal De Hyde	0/7/6
Zinc Dust	85/-
Borax Crys.	35/-
Nitrite of Soda	48/-
Rongalite C	3/-
Indigo 60 p.c. Grains American	5/8
Indigo 60 p.c. Grains 1 lb. pkg.	5/4

No Reply Paid Telegram To Pakistan

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24: Reply paid telegrams and special delivedy services to and from Pakistan and between Pakistan on the one hand and Burma and Ceylon on the other are suspended until further notice.

U. K. Steps Up Cotton Prices

LONDON, Sept. 25, (PTI): Prices of many types of raw cotton will be raised from tomorrow, the Raw Cotton Commission announced tonight.

The increases, which range from a half penny to three pence per pound weight are caused by normal fluctuations and not due to devaluation, it was stated.

American cotton is increased by one penny a pound weight. The highest sise of three pence is for certain types of Egyptian cotton.

SHARP FALL IN ACTIVE NOTES

Reserve Bank Returns

BOMBAY, Sunday.

A sharp fall to the extent of Rs. 21,31 crores in the active notes is the highlight of the returns of the Reserve Bank of India for the week ended September 16. There is, however, a rise of Rs. 2.01 crores in the notes held in the Banking Department.

On the assets side, foreign securities declined by Rs. 10 crores, but rupee coin rose by Rs. 69 crores. A rise of Rs. 8.30 crores is observed in balance held abroad on the assets side of the Banking Department.

The following are the details of the weekly returns:

ISSUE DEPARTMENT

Liabilities: Notes held in the Banking Department, Rs. 32,66,96,000. Notes in circulation Rs. 10,78,96,00,000. Total notes issued Rs. 1111,62,96,000. Total Liabilities Rs. 1111,62,96,000. Assets: A Gold Coin and Bullion:—(a) held in India, Rs. 40,01,71,000 (b) held outside India nil. Foreign securities Rs. 600,34,38,000. Total of A Rs. 640,36,09,000. B. Rupee Coin. Rs 52,50,21,000. Government of India rupee securities Rs. 418,76,68,000. Internal Bills at Exchange and other commercial paper nil. Total Assets Rs. 1111,62,96,000. Ratio of Total of a to Liabilities: 57.606 per cent.

BANKING DEPARTMENT

Liabilities: Capital Paid up Rs. 5,00,00,000 Reserve Fund. Rs. 5,00.00.000 Deposits: (a) Government (1) Central Government Rs. 143,65,28,000. (2) other Governments, Rs. 17.65.79.000 (b) Banks Rs. 66,65,31,000. (c) Others Rs. 70,52,53,000. Bills payable Rs 4,75,20,000 Other Liabilities Rs. 5.13.-60,000, Rs. 318,37,71,000 Assets; Notes Rs. 32,66,96,000 Rupee Coin Rs. 11,89,000. Subsidiary Coin Rs. 1,62,000 Bills purchased and discounted:—(a) Internal Rs. 59,93,000. (b) External nil. (c) Government Treasury Bills. Rs. 1,51,85,000. Balance held abroad, including cash and short-term securities Rs. 177,06,99,000. Loans and advances to Governments Rs. 5,00,000. Other Loans and Advances Rs 8,09,44,000. Investments Rs. 94,44,12,000 Other assets Rs. 2.89.91,000. Rs 318.37,71,000.

DAMAGE TO CROPS IN HYDERABAD

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25 (U.P.I.): Serious damage to crops and property valued at several thousands have been reported from many parts of the State due to heavy rains and floods

The Government, it is stated, have sent wireless messages to the district officials calling for fuller details as to the extent of damage to crops and property.

CROP STATISTICS OF INDIA

Two Publications

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (U.P.I.): Crop statistics of undivided India are given by two publications of the Directorate of Economics and Statistics, Central Ministry of Agriculture, "Crop Calendar" and "estimates of area and yield of the principal crops in undivided India" which are now available.

The first gives information relating to agricultural operations in the different Provinces of India from month to month together with relevant information relating to soil, rainfall, climatic conditions etc. The second gives the figures of area and production of the principal crops beginning with the pre-war triennial average, and ending with 1945-46, separately for Indian Provinces, Indian States, Pakistan Provinces and, Pakistan States.

As a result of partition, the statistics to be published in future will relate only to the Indian Provinces and States. The "estimates of area and yield" has separated the statistics of undivided India for the last few years and complied figures separately for the successor administrations.

ABOLITION OF JUTE DUTIES

Pakistan Cannot Discriminate

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25 (PTI): With regard to the question of Pakistan abolishing export duty on raw cotton and raw jute exported to hard currency countries to offset the non-devaluation of the Pakistan rupee, official circles here maintain that, as long as Pakistan remains a member of the contracting parties of the general agreement on tariffs and trade and has entered into treaties with other countries, including India for a "most favoured nation treatment", Pakistan cannot make any discrimination. These circles say that the benefit of any abolition or reduction in export duty must be extended to all countries alike.

It is maintained that the abolition of export duty on raw jute is not easy as it would lead to a conflict between the Central Government of Pakistan and the East Bengal Government who take the major share of the duty and whose economy and budget depend on the export duty proceeds.

CANADIAN PLANE CRASH

Quebec Jeweller Arrested

QUEBEC, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Albert Guay, a Quebec jeweller, was charged yesterday with murder in connection with a homemade bomb explosion that wrecked an airliner on September 9 killing his wife and 22 others.

He was arrested last night by provincial police and specificall charged with the murder of his wife.

Police said they held as a key witness a 40-year old woman. They said she had made a statement in which she described how she had unwittingly placed a bulky package containing a dynamite bomb aboard the Canadian pacific airliner which crashed a fortnight ago on a lonely mountain 40 miles from Quebec. Police said they believed a "love pact" might be involved in the case.

death.

INDIAN AMBASSADOR TO ITALY WELCOMED

Imposing Ceremony At President's Palace

ROME, Sept. 25, (PTI-Reuter).

ITALY'S President Luigi Einaudi yesterday formally welcomed with imposing ceremony India's first Ambassador to Italy, Dewan Ram Lall.

The 62-year-old former Chief Justice of the East Punjab drove to the President's Quirinale Palace in a presidential car flying an Indian Flag which the Italian Government boorowed with some embarrassment from the Indian Legation two days ago.

On entering Quirinale, one of Europe's most beatiful palaces, Dewan Ram Lall was saluted by brilliantly uniformed household guards lining the ceremonial staircase. Dressed in black, with black can, Ram Lall was accompanied by Legation Councillor R. I. Mani. Commercial Secretary Rarashah and a second Secretary the Maharajah of Jhalawar.

In his formal address to the Italian President, he said: "India's entry into the diplomatic family of nations is a matter of very recent history, nevertheless the ties that have existed between India and Italy, historic political cultural and economic are ancient and intimate.

"The efforts for freedom and unification made by both countries in modern times have followed parallel lines and to India the Italian struggle has been a source of inspiration and guidance."

ANCIENT CIVILISATIONS

"Italy was the home of ancient civilisations and dominated world thought and politics in the west for centuries. So was India the pivot of all intellectual life in the Eastern world for a still longer period.

"The Father of our Nation, Mamatma Gandhi, preached the doctrine of universal love and tolerance, of peace and amity between man and man and nations and nations.

"It is on this fundamental desire for universal peace that the Indian State rests today and it is my earnest hope that with your help the cause of peace will be enhanced.

"These affinities between our countries, in our struggle for independence in our ways of living and our habits of thought, in our literature and other arts will no doubt make closer the ties that bind our two countries.

"The commercial relations between India and Italy are bound to grow to our mutual benefit and while I enjoy the privilege of serving my country here it will be my constant endeavour to ensure perfect harmony in our relations."

GRATIFICATION

President Einaudi replied with a warm tribute to Mahatma Gandhi whose spiritual contribution, he said, was "influencing Europe and the whole world today."

He expressed gratification at the fact that India achieved independence without violence or the use of force.

Dewan Ram Lall who arrived in Rome two weeks ago took over the Embassy from an acting Charge d' Affaires.

The new Italian Ambassador to India, Sidney Ricotti, is expected to arrive in India in mid-October.

India like most other countries has a second diplomatic mission in Rome— accredited to the Vatican. In charge of this legation to the Holy See is Dhirajlal Desai who simultaneously heads the Indian Legation in Switzerland, regarded as key point in India's campaign to extend trade with Europe.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN SAURASHTRA

Congress Successes

RAJKOT, Sept. 25 (PTI): Local Self-Government Party has secured majorities in municipal elections in Wadhwan City, Wadhwan Camp, Limdi and Morvi towns, according to reports

INDIA'S BIG ADVERSE BALANCE IN JUNE

Sea-Borne Trade Statistics

NEW DELHI, Sept 25 (UPI): Seaborne imports into India during June 1949 were valued at Rs. 60.55 crores and sea-borne exports, including re-exports, at Rs. 29.64 crores, showing an adverse balance to the extent of Rs. 30.91 crores, as compared with Rs. 3.07 crores in the preceding month.

Principal articles of import in June were grain, pulse and flour (Rs. 11.74 crores); machinery of all kinds (Rs. 8.59 crores); raw cotton (Rs. 6.62 crores); oils (Rs. 6.60 crores); metals (Rs. 3.16 crores); vehicles (Rs. 3.05 crores); cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs 2. 67 crores); and chemicals drugs and medicines (Rs. 2.16 crores).

Principal articles of export were jute yarns and manufactures (Rs. 9.85 crores) cotton yarns and manufactures (Rs. 2.77 crores) tobacco (Rs. 1.71 crores) raw cotton (Rs. 1.63 crores) tea (Rs 1.48 crores); seeds (Rs. 1.17. crores) and leather (Rs. 1.15 crores))

BRITISH GOODS

The United Kingdom once again was the most important participant in India's foreign trade. She supplied goods worth Rs. 16.63 crores to India in the month under review. The U.S.A. was second with Rs. 9.90 crores. Both these countries increased their shares in June 1949 as compared with the corresponding month last year.

Egypt came third with Rs. 5.30 crores—and increase of Rs. 2.65 crores over the figure for June 1948—and Japan fourth with Rs. 3.01 crores. Thailand with Rs. 2.97 crores and Burma and Iran with Rs. 2.67 crores each, came next in order.

Imports from Pakistan were valued only at Rs. 1.22 crores in June 1949 as compared with Rs. 2.11 crores in June 1948.

The United Kingdom was also the best market for Indian exports in the month under review, taking goods worth Rs. 7.47 crores the U.S.A. came second with Rs. 3.78 crores. Both countries, however, reduced their shares of Indian exports as compared with June 1948.

Rs. 1.91 crores worth of goods were shipped to Australia— the third largest market for our exports. Pakistan came fourth with Rs. 1.44 crores, followed by Kenya Colony (Rs. 1.02 crores). Burma (Rs. 99 lakhs), Ceylon— (Rs. 90 lakhs) Belgium (Rs. 80 lakhs) and Chile (Rs. 65 lakhs.)

INCREASED IMPORTS

Almost all commodities imported by India recorded increase in the month under review as compared with the corresponding month in 1948. From Rs 3.37 crores in June 1948, imports of grain, pulse and flour rose to Rs. 11.74 crores in June 1949. Machinery was the second largest item of import, Rs. 8.59 crores worth being imported in June 1949 against Rs 6.47 crores in June 1948.

While imports of raw cotton increased by Rs. 96 lakhs to Rs. 6.62 crores in the month under review, those of cotton manufactures rose by Rs. 2.07 crores. Oils were imported to the value of Rs. 6.60 crores—an increase of Rs. 3.18 crores over June 1948.

Imports of metals were valued at Rs. 3.16 crores and those of vehicles at Rs. 3.05 crores. An increase of Rs. 51 lakhs was recorded in imports of chemicals, drugs and medicines in June this year as compared with the same month last year. Imports of other yarns and textile fabrics, cutlery hardware etc., provisions and oilman's stores, electrical goods and apparatus and paper, paste board and stationary also registered increase.

DECLINE IN EXPORTS

There was a decline in exports of principal commodities from India in June 1949 as compared with the corresponding month in 1948. Exports of jute manufactures—the largest item—declined from Rs. 13.10 crores in June 1948 to Rs. 9.85 crores in the corresponding month this year.

From Rs. 3.05 crores in June 1948, exports of cotton manufactures fell to Rs. 2.77 crores. Exports of raw cotton also declined by Rs. 1.51 crores to Rs. 1.63 crores. Exports of tea were valued at Rs. 1.48 crores in June 1949—a decline of Rs. 1.39 crores from the figures for June 1948. Exports of tobacco, seeds and spices, however, recorded increases.

"GUIDE TO TRADING WITH GERMANY"

NEW DELHI, Sept. 24.

A pamphlet entitled "Guide To Trading With Germany" has been issued by the Ministry of Commerce, Government of India, for the convenience mainly of the business community. It contains detailed information on the pre-war pattern of India's trade with Germany, the Trade Agreement between India and West Germany, which is to run until June 30, 1950, availability of capital goods from that country (Western Germany is an important supplier of capital goods to India); entry and travel facilities for business visitors; and regulations and procedure governing the conduct of foreign trade in Germany. A list of buying agencies in Germany is also given.

The Joint Export/Import Agency—now a tripartite body—is mainly responsible for the regulation of exports from the U.S., U.K., and French zones of Germany. German manufacturers and exporters are, however, free to enter into export contracts without reference either to Jeia or a German Governmental authority except in regard to a limited number of commodities. They can now negotiate export prices without reference to world market prices.

As regards imports into Western Germany, traders there can negotiate with foreign suppliers for the purchase of any commodity except raw materials available in Germany in sufficient quantities, or certain other commodities which are being purchased centrally by the main office of Jeia.

CHEMICALS AND DYES UNSTEADY

Market In Confused State

BOMBAY, Saturday.

The Chemicals and Dyes Market is in a "confused state"—there being ample stocks, but sellers are making indirect attempts for private transactions even at a low rate. The rates in February last were higher than the rates ruling now. This phenomenon in the market is attributed to financial difficulties and accumulation of stocks. Even with the present rates, they are below the cost price of the American rates while some of them approximate to the landing cost. The market, therefore, remains prostrate beneath unsteady situation and indications are these rates may even suffer a further cut should this unsteady situation prolong.

BOMBAY

BOMBAY MUNICIPALITY

LOAN NOTIFICATION

FOR

3½ Per Cent. Rs. 2.50 Crores Loans As Under:—

(1) The 3½ % Rs. 1.25 crores Loan for financing Capital Works such as Vaitarna-Cum-Tansa Scheme — Water Works, Roads etc.,

(2) The 3½ % of Rs. 1.25 crores Loan for financing Capital Works of the B.E.S. & T. Undertaking.

with Sinking Fund provisions for repayment at par on 15th September 1979.

Opening on the 19th September 1949 and closing on 24th September 1949 (both days inclusive).

Issue Price Rs. 98-8-0 per cent.

Issued in denominations of Rs. 500/- or multiples of Rs. 500/-. The debentures will bear interest from the 15th September 1949. Subscriptions will be received in cash and cheques.

Applications will be received from 10-30 A.M. (S.T.) on 19th September 1949 to 24th September 1949 (both days inclusive), at the Local Head Office of the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay and their branches.

For further particulars and forms of application apply to the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, and their branches.

DUE TO THE CLOSURE OF BANKS FROM 19TH TO 22ND SEPTEMBER 1949 THE TIME FOR ACCEPTANCE OF SUBSCRIPTIONS OF THE ABOVE-MENTIONED LOANS IS EXTENDED UPTO 23TH SEPTEMBER 1949 INCLUSIVE.

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The Bombay Chronicle

Regd. No. B. 1065

ATOM SECRET KNOWN TO RUSSIA SINCE 1947

No Grounds For Alarm: An Assurance

MOSCOW, Sept. 25, (PTI-Reuter):

THE official Soviet News Agency Tass confirmed today that Russia had an atomic weapon and said that it had had the secret since 1947.

But it said there were "not the slightest grounds for alarm" and that Russia still favoured prohibiting the use of the atomic bomb.

The agency linked the Russian atomic explosion reported by the British and American Governments with new industrial blasting technique.

Its statement was as follows:

"On September 23, Truman, President of the United States, announced that according to data of the Government of the U.S.A., during a recent week there had occurred in the U.S.S.R. an atomic explosion.

"Simultaneously a similar statement was made by the British and Canadian Governments.

ALARM

"Following on the publication of these statements in the American, British and Canadian Press and also in the press of other countries there appeared numerous utterances which spread alarm among broad social circles.

"In this connection Tass is empowered to declare the following:" In the Soviet Union, as in known, building work on a large scale is in progress; building hydro-electric stations mines, canals, roads, which evoke the necessity of large-scale blasting work with the use of the latest technical means.

"In so far as this blasting work has taken place and is taking place pretty frequently in various parts of the country, it is possible that this might draw attention beyond the confines of the Soviet Union.

ATOM NO SECRET

"As for the production of atomic energy, Tass considers it necessary to recall that already on November 6, 1947, the Soviet Minister of Foreign Affairs, M. Molotov, made a statement concerning the secret of the atom bomb, when he declared that this secret was already long ago non-existent.

"This statement signified that the Soviet Union had already discovered the secret of the atomic weapon and that it had at its disposal this weapon.

"Scientific circles of the United States of America took this statement by M. Molotov for bluff, considering that the Russians could not possess the atomic weapon earlier than the year 1952.

"They however, were mistaken, since the Soviet Union possessed the secret of the atomic weapon already in 1947.

FAVOUR PROHIBITION

"As for the alarm that is being spread on this account by certain foreign circles there are not the slightest grounds for alarm.

"It should be pointed out that the Soviet Government, despite the existence in its country of the atomic weapon, adopts, and intends adopting in the future, its former position in favour of the absolute prohibition of the use of the atomic weapon.

"Concerning control of the atomic weapon, it has to be said that control will be essential in order to check up on the fulfilment of the decision on the prohibition of production of the atomic weapon."

This is what M. Molotov said about the atom bomb in his speech on the 30th Anniversary of the Russian Revolution on November 6, 1947: "It is interesting that in expansionist circles in the United States a new peculiar sort of illusion is widespread.

"Placing no faith in their internal strength they rely on the secret of the Alarm bomb although this secret has long ceased to exist.

"Evidently the imperialists need this faith in the atom bomb which, as is known, is not a means of defence but a weapon of aggression."

"Moscow Radio, after broadcasting the Tass statement included it in Russian and English trasmissions for the foreign press. It also broadcast it as a secondary item in an early news bulletin for home listeners.

French Trade Mission In Karachi

KARACHI, Sept. 25 (PTI): A four-man French Trade Mission which arrived here last night by air from Paris is expected to begin tomorrow formal negotiations with the Pakistan Government for a trade agreement

Franco-Pakistan trade during the year ending March, 1949, amounted to over Rs. 44,000,000. During this period Pakistan had a favourable balance of nearly Rs. 36,000,000.

Now Peace Can Be Won

END OF US HYSTERIA RUSSIANS BELIEVE

MOSCOW, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter).—Soviet possession of the atomic weapon was the main topic of conversation here today and the main reaction among Russians who read the official Tass announcement was one of sober confidence.

Many linked the disclosure that Russia had the bomb with the speech in the United Nations General Assembly on Friday by M. Andrei Vyshinsky, the Soviet Foreign Minister, and said it emphasised even more strongly the need for a five-power pact to safeguard peace which he proposed.

A view some expressed was that it should help "to bring American atomic militarist hysterics to their senses."

One Russian woman said she was not surprised at the announcement in view of hints clearly given previously by M. Molotov and M. Vyshinsky, and the knowledge that the Soviet Union had been pursuing research in atomic energy for many years.

NOW FOR PEACE

One widely expressed view was increased confidence that the Soviet Union "in conjunction with other peace-loving nations" would be able to carry out its peace policy, "undeterred by threats from trans-ocean atomists" who wished to plunge the world into a new war.

Russians believe militarists control United States policy "hand-in-glove with Wall Street" and that these forces are intent on destroying the Soviet Union.

According to these Russians, the announcement that the Soviet Union has the atom bomb will help to check "these war-mongering forces" and make them think twice.

BRITISH REACTION

LONDON: British scientific and political quarters today treated with reserve the Soviet explanation of the atomic explosion which took place recently in Russia.

Their attitude was that even if atomic energy had been used for blasting in building operations in the Soviet Union, it still meant that the Russians could make the atomic bomb. Scientists said the destructive force of the atom could be used for blasting because, employed in this manner, the principle was the same as the bomb. But they pointed to the expense of the process.

"When we talk of the industrial use of the atom we are thinking in terms of harnessing and being able to control the flow of its energy", one authority said.

"Scientists here and in the United States are constantly experimenting on these lines. There is no reason to believe the Russians are ahead of us in this."

Professor A. M. Low, one of Britain's leading scientists, today said he doubted if Russia was putting atomic energy to building-work on a large scale.

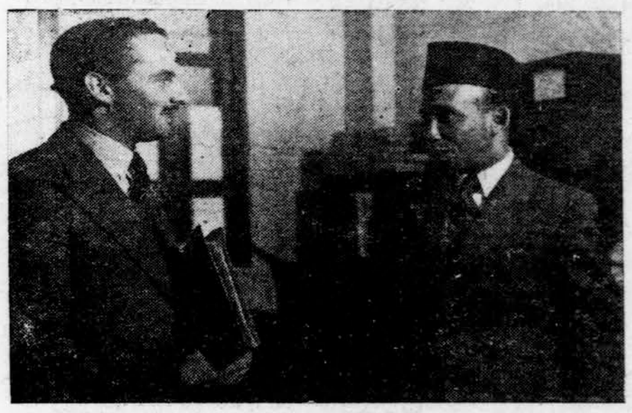
He discredited theories that seismograph recordings had shown atomic explosions in Russia and said: "Radiation is a simpler method of ascertaining atomic explosions. A radiation instrument of the size of a fountain pen," which one can carry in one's pocket, can do the work more simply."

The official version of the statement on Soviet possession of the atomic weapon, issued by Tass, differed slightly from the Russian version checked later, giving a possible different interpretation as to whether Russia actually had the bomb in 1947.

The Russian version referring to M. Molotov's statement on November 6, 1947, that "the secret of the atom bomb is no longer a secret" said, "This meant that the Soviet Union has already discovered the secret of the atomic weapon and it has this weapon in its possession."

The official English version read, "The statement meant that the Soviet Union had already found out the secret of the atomic weapon and had this weapon at its disposal" (which could be taken to imply that the Soviet Union already had atomic bombs—as distinct from the secret of the bomb in 1947).

OVERSEAS STUDENTS IN AUSTRALIA



Young men and women from Asian countries are now studying at Australian universities, schools and technical colleges in fairly large numbers. Perth, capital city of Western Australia, has more than 30 overseas students at the University and Technical College. Mr. H. F. Craig, senior lecturer in accountancy at Perth Technical College, makes a friendly call on Abdul Razak Bin Jailani, a former student who is rounding off his course by doing practical work with a Perth firm of public accountants. Mr. Craig takes a personal interest in Razak's progress, helps him with problems.

GANDHI EXHIBITION BY CHILDREN

Attraction At Delhi

NEW DELHI, Sept. 25, (UPI):— A Children's Gandhi Exhibition organised by the Balkan-Ji-Bari (Children's Association) in the municipal school, Kashmiri Gate, Delhi, was inaugurated by Shri Mohanlal Saxena, Minister for Relief and Rehabilitation, this morning. This exhibition is one of the important items in the programme of Children's Gandhi Fortnight being celebrated in Delhi.

The story of Gandhi's life, his philosophy, his eternal messages and sayings for the welfare of mankind, important events in his lifetime, his lone pilgrimage in the riot-torn villages of Noakhali, (East Bengal) his 17 fasts, and his disciplined ashram life, story of the Indian National Congress and the dawn of freedom, Gandhiji's efforts towards the establishments of peace and unity, his last days' activities in the capital, his assassination and the world-wide mourning, the cremation at Rajghat, his work for Harijans, Gandhiji with famous personalities of India and world, his favourite songs an bhajans are some of the important things of Gandhiji's life clearly depicted through about 400 pictures, paintings, photographs, maps, charts, pencil schemes paper cut work clay models, and plaster work now on display in four big rooms in the Exhibition.

While most of these exhibits have been collected by children under the guidance of the Balkan-Ji-Bari many charts, maps and paintings have been prepared by school children of various schools along with the 12 branches of the Jamia Millia University.

Shri Mohanlal Saxena went round the entire Exhibition with keen interest and expressed full satisfaction at the children's work and enthusiasm. He opined that it was a great opportunity for the children to take full advantage of such an exhibition.

BIKINI RADIO-ACTIVE AFTER THREE YEARS!

SEATTLE (Washington), Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter)—The Pacific Atoll of Bikini is still radio-active three years after the atomic bomb tests carried out there by the United States.

No one knows if and when the natives will be able to return to the Atoll, according to the first joint report of the United States Atomic Energy Commission and the University to Washington applied fisheries laboratory published yesterday.

It is still too early to determine whether men can now subsist without harm on fish from the lagoon where the bomb was exploded, the report said.

Despite the fact that half the water in the windswept lagoon was replaced every 28 days, radio activity "has not been removed from the logoon by dilution to the extent which might have been expected", it added.

Safe Conduct For French Liner

HONG KONG, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter)—The Chinese Nationalist Government in Canton has granted safe conduct for the 12,000-ton French liner, 'Marechal Joffre', to sail to Shanghai and evacuate French and other foreign nationals.

A VICTORY FOR THE CAMP OF PEACE

'Pravda' Hails Trials In Hungary

LONDON, Sept. 25, (PTI-Reuter): The Soviet Communist Party organ Pravda, in a leading article quoted today by Moscow Radio, hailed the end of the Laszlo Rajk treason trial in Budapest as "the victory of the camp of peace, democracy and socialism".

"The trial" it said "exhaustively and fully proved that the imperialist plotters pursued the aim of overthrowing the people's democratic system in Hungary and the other countries of people's democracy, the restoration in them of the capitalist order and the conversion of these countries into colonies of imperialism and strong points for a new war."

The evidence, Pravda said, showed that an alliance of Eastern European States, headed by Yugoslavia, was to be formed which would rely on the United States of America and which "would be the base for military attack on the Soviet Union".

TITO'S PROTEST TO HUNGARY

Sentence On Rajk

BELGRADE, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter): Marshal Tito as acting Foreign Minister yesterday personally handed a note to Hungarian Ambassador Eresjes Sandoc protesting against the trial of Lasjlo Rajk and others—sentenced yesterday.

The note described the trial as a "judicial burlesque" and a "monstrous provocation" covering "openly aggressive and subversive intentions towards a neighbouring country and its Government".

The note said the trial was also a warmongering act which became part of the campaign of the greatest enemies of peace and progress.

It was "a heavy blow to international co-operation and would contribute only to the creation of a war psychosis in the world".

FRONTIER VIOLATIONS

Yugoslav Report To U. N.

LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter)—Yogoslavia yesterday lodged with the United Nations details of 51 alleged cases of violations of the Yugoslav frontier by Greek land and air forces.

The allegations have been forwarded by Mr. Trygve Lie, United Nations Secretary General, to the United Naticns Special Committee on the Balkans.

BOMBAY, Sunday (PTI): The members of the I.N.A. Film Committee met India's Deputy Prime Minister Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel yesterday when they presented him with a cheque of Rs. 2,45,000 being the net proceeds of the I.N.A. film, "Netaji Subhas".

The members of the Committee are: Mr. Chhotubhai Desai, Mr. J. K. Bhonsle, Mr. Dahyabhai V. Patel, Mr. Nathalal D. Parikh and Mr Kikubhai Desai.

NO FAVOURS SHOWN IN GIVING CLOTH LICENCES

Govt. Denies Criticism By The Disgruntled

BOMBAY, Sunday.

THE Government of Bombay has in a press note issued today, denied the justice of the criticism made against it by a section of the cloth trade to the effect that special favour was shown to certain merchants in the matter of issuing the semi-wholesalers' licenses by the office of the Provincial Textile Controller.

The note says: The Government of Bombay has noticed comments which have appeared in a section of the press regarding the issue of semi-wholesaler's licences by the Office of the Provincial Textile Controller. As these comments have given rise to a certain amount of misunderstanding, the Government considers it necessary to explain, for the information of the the public, the circumstances in which it was decided to issue semi-wholesaler's licensea.

POOR RESPONSE

With a view to relieving the congestion of cloth stocks in the mills and with the Government, the Government of Bombay, decided to liberalise its licensing system. As the first step in this direction, it announced its intention to license all retail dealers.

As response to this measure was poor, the Cloth Advisory Committee suggested that the Government should agree to issue licences to wholesale merchants also. The Committee was informed that the Government was prepared to consider the suggestion provided it was assured of a satisfactory response from the trade.

Accordingly, two members of the Cloth Advisory Committee made inquiries with the trade and submitted an application from about 45 merchants for the grant of licences to them. This application was accepted by the Government subject to certain terms and conditions and an allotment of a thousand bales of cloth, comprising both saleable and unsaleable varieties, was made to the applicants.

A subsequent application signed by 40 additional merchants was also dealt with similarly.

NO DISCRIMINATION

In view of the fact that the Government was assured of a satisfactory response from the trade, a press note was issued calling for general applications from merchants on the same terms and conditions. It may be mentioned that even before the issue of the press note, the entire trade was aware of the Government's tentative, scheme, which, incidentally, was explained at the meeting of the Executive of the Country and Fancy Piecegoods Merchants' Association held on July 29 last by one of the members of the Advisory Committee referred to above.

The trade could have applied to be included in it had they so desired. It appears, however, that a section of the trade was bent on a policy of non-co-operation and decided to come into the scheme only after it had found that a large section of the trade was already taking advantage of it.

It is clear, therefore, that there was no discrimination on the part of any one in favour of the original applicants and that there is no justification whatsoever for the criticism that is being made by a section of the trade that special favour was shown to certain merchants.

In fact, cloth has been allotted to later applicants on the same basis. The allegations made, therefore, are totally unfounded and the Government would like to make it clear that the Provincial Textile Controller and the two members of the Cloth Advisory Committee proceeded at every stage with the full approval of the Government.

Police Fire On Riotous Mob In Santhal

DUMKA, Sept. 25 (PTI)—Police opened fire upon an unruly Santhal mob when it attempted to perform "bitlaha" (ex-communication ceremony) against a Hindu and raided his house in village Kulapathar in Santhal Parganas, according to a report received at the Subdivisional Headquarters here. Several casualties are reported though exact figures are not known.

The bitlaha is usually confined among Santhals and it is seldom performed against members of other communities.

It is stated that the police opened fire when the mob in its frenzi killed one person. Further details are lacking.

HELLO BOOK IS HEAVY

LONDON, (By Air Mail).—The preparation of the London telephone directory is one of the largest jobs of its kind in the world. The four sections of the directory contain nearly 823,000 entries on 3,584 pages and weigh 11 lb. 9 oz. The complete issue of the four current sections totalled 4,300,000 volumes and weighed approximately 5,560 tons.—L.P.S.

Distortions And Inaccuracies

REACTION TO PAK MINISTER'S SPEECH

FLUSHING MEADOWS, Sept. 25 (PTI)—Authoritative reaction in the Indian Delegation to Sir Mohammed Zafrullah Khan's speech before the General Assembly was that it was marred by inaccurancies and in the case of the river waters dispute, contained statements of the kind described in India by Mr. Gopalaswamy Iyyengar as "distortions".

A spokesman of the Indian Delegation said that Sir Mohammed Zafrullah had tried to over simplify the Kashmir truce issue when he told the Assembly that India's Chief Delegate himself would "not have taken more than a few minutes "to sustain Pakistan's point of view if the question was put to him in his individual juridical capacity. This point refers to the disbandment of the Azad Kashmir Forces at the truce stage.

UNCIP AGREEMENT

Sir Mohammed Zafrullah did not specifically mention the Azad Kashmir Forces or their disbandment and disarming. He only referred to "a certain question that fails to be determined at the truce stage" and "one of the questions to be determined by the Arbitrator" the spokesman said.

The Commission itself had agreed on the question of the disbandment of the Azad Forces. Although the stage had not been mentioned, it was quite clear that the issue could not be postponed until the plebiscite and withdrawal of the Indian Forces.

Regarding the waters dispute, the spokesman said the Pakistan Foreign Minister had spoken of Pakistan's "efforts to seek a solution" but had remained silent about the reasonable attitude of the Indian Government throughout. Nor did he have anything to say about the agreement that Pakistan had failed to ratify or others that Pakistan had shown disinclination to respect.

Africans Stone Policemen

JOHANNESBURG, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter): About 250 Africans hurled stones at police here last night in a renewed outbreak over the Native boycott of municipal tramlines on which Whites and non-Whites are segregated.

Two policemen were injured. Reinforcements were called and the stone hurlers were dispersed.

The disturbance started with the arrest of two non-White women who were charged with obstructing other non-Whites from entering a tram.

IN A CHINA SHOP

By Taurus

There has been much said about the devaluation of the Pound Sterling and much about Sir Stafford Cripps who, after a stiff opposition, gave in to American pressure. But really it is strange that so little has been said to the point. I have no cause for regret because here is my opportunity.

A few days before the devaluation story was made public, there was a small item in the press that has not been commented on. When I think of it, I am filled with the sense of importance of small things. An American novelist—unknown to fame or to me—had offered a six-figure sum for the Blarney Stone; and, despite protests from its present owner, Sir George Colthurst, insisted that the deal was on.

Even the possible sale of this mysterious stone is clouded in denial and contradiction. It is strange that no one has tried to follow it up and see where it is today.

The Blarney Stone is an Irish national institution which could not be explained with truth, without hurting Irish feelings. The "Mail" of Madras in a footnote euphemistically observes that thousands of visitors go to Ireland, to kiss the Blarney Stone for "luck." An edition of the "Encyclopedia Britannica" cleverly states, "The name 'blarney' has passed into the language to denote a peculiar kind of persuasive eloquence, alleged to be characteristic of the natives of Ireland." More direct writers describe it as a capacity for wheedling.

The seventeenth century legend gives a correct idea. Cormac MacCarthy, the holder of Blarney Castle, delayed by "promises and persuasion" the surrender of the Castle to the Lord President. Since MacCarthy only secured a temporary respite, the Stone, it is clear, has only a passing value. If the Americans have secured it, then they might be warned of this. After all, tourists went to Cork, kissed the Stone if they could reach it, and went away. They did not stay on to see how long the influence worked. The Americans are in a more ticklish position, if they have bought and taken delivery of the Blarney Stone.

I am not disposed to accept the tale that the buyer is an American individual acting for himself. There is far too much involved.

EVACUEE PROPERTY IN NAGPUR TAKEN OVER

NAGPUR, Sept. 25, (UPI): It is learnt that property belonging to 45 Muslims in Nagpur has been declared evacuee property and placed under the charge of the Custodian of evacuee Property appointed by the Provincial Government.

These Muslims are understood to have migrated to Pakistan. Similar measures, it is gathered, have been taken in other districts in the Province with regard to the property of Muslims who have gone away from the Indian Union.

100 More Evacuee Properties

SECUNDERABAD, Sept. 25 (U.P.I.): The Government of Hyderabad have decided to declare 100 more properties of Muslims who have gone over to Pakistan or acquired interest in the evacuee property there, evacuee properties, it was learned today.

It may be mentioned that last week 55 properties were taken over by the Custodian of Evacuee Property.

Release Them, Says Koirala

MADHUBANI, Sept. 25 (PTI)—The Government of Nepal have contacted Mr. B. P. Koirala, the Nepali National Congress leader, and sought his co-operation in introducing constitutional reforms it is learnt.

Mr. Koirala is reported to have informed the Nepal Government that unless political prisoners in Nepal were released and political parties allowed to function openly as in a democratic country, he would have no truck with the Government.

UN HELP FOR BACKWARD COUNTRIES

Technical Assistance Report

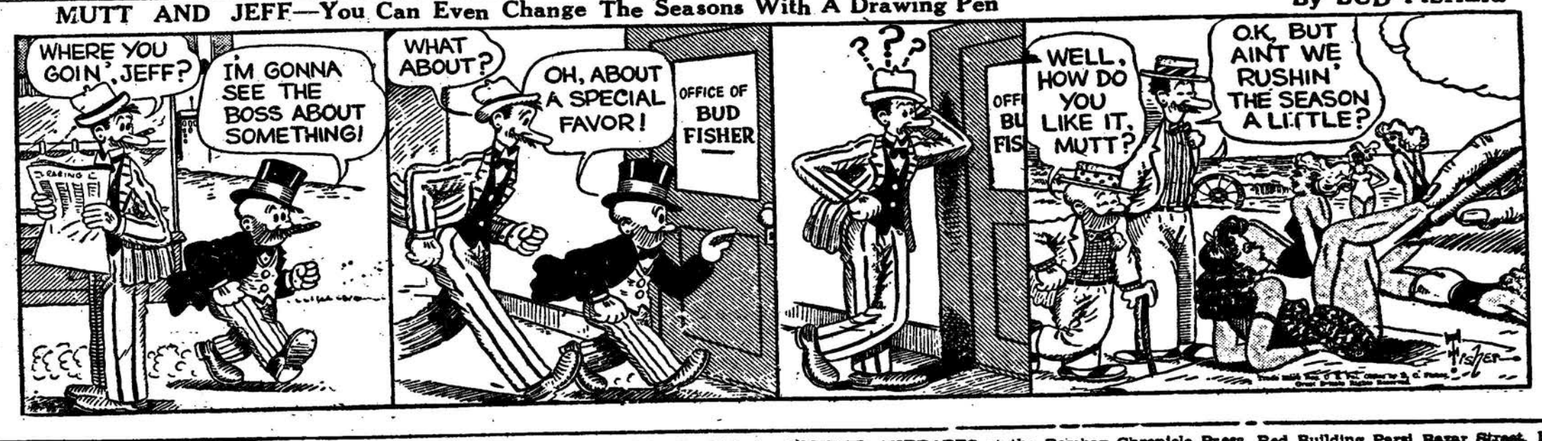
LAKE SUCCESS, Sept. 25 (PTI-Reuter): The United Nations yesterday showed what it could do to help under-developed countries through its technical assistance programme. It published the report of its Technical Assistance Mission to Haiti, which at the request of the Haitian Government, made specific recommendations for the launching of an economic development programme.

The Mission's plan of work, its method of investigation and the use of international specialists was cited by the United Nations Secretary General, Mr. Trygve Lie, as a "precursor of ampler efforts which, it is hoped, the international organisations concerned will be enabled to display", in the realisation of President Truman's proposed technical assistance programme and the corresponding United Nations plan which is scheduled for debate during the current General Assembly session

The exhaustive 300 page report detailed the work of the 12-man expert team which spent two months studying Haitian health education, trade, transport and financial conditions.

The experts, who were recruited from the United Nations, the World Health Organisation, the Food and Agricultural Organisation, the International Monetary Fund and the United Nations Education, Scientific and Cultural Organisation, also did extensive research into Haiti's potential resources—how through development they could contribute substantially to the world's store of food, raw materials and minerals—the possibilities of expanded world trade, and the financial and credit organisations of that country.

MUTT AND JEFF—You Can Even Change The Seasons With A Drawing Pen — By BUD FISHER.


WHERE YOU GOIN', JEFF?
I'M GONNA SEE THE BOSS ABOUT SOMETHING!
WHAT ABOUT?
OH, ABOUT A SPECIAL FAVOR!
OFFICE OF BUD FISHER
???
WELL, HOW DO YOU LIKE IT, MUTT?
O.K. BUT AIN'T WE RUSHIN' THE SEASON A LITTLE?
Fisher

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